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Army Bares Its Report on My Lai Cover-Up

By Seymour M. Hersh

Probe Finished in 1970
Led to Calley Trial



Howard Callaway

with the unprovoked slaughter in a Vietnamese village. Other documents in the report disclosed that an Army census conducted in 1970 that 347 men, women and children had been killed by the American troops at My Lai.

The Peers document showed that knowledge of the atrocity was widespread throughout the division and its headquarters.

The division command group acted to con-

trol closely all information regarding My Lai, the report said.

Asked during the news briefing whether he thought there was any inconsistency between the documented widespread failures at the division level and the subsequent conviction of Calley, Secretary Callaway said in effect, no.

"We've always leaned over backwards to protect individual rights," he said. "Our justice is one of presumption of innocence."

In all but one case, court-martial charges recommended by Gen. Peers against senior officers of the division were thrown out by subsequent military review panels without any formal trial.

Also made available yesterday was a volume of documentary exhibits used by the Peers panel in preparing its final report. A far greater mass of material, including the verbatim testimony of the 401 witnesses who testified before the panel in 1969 and 1970, was withheld by the Army. Mr. Callaway said, because the harm to individuals that could result from release of these volumes clearly outweighs the interest of public access to whatever additional information may be contained.

The report now released specifically cites 30 officers and enlisted men by name, ranging from a major general to a specialist-5, whose actions after the massacre were found to be lacking and possibly criminal. Congressional criticism over the Army's refusal to release the Peers report intensified two years ago after the New York Times and the New York Times published extensive articles based on a copy of Volume 1 of the report, covering the same ground as yesterday's release, and the more than 40 volumes of accompanying testimony and information.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

General Says Full Justice Was Not Done

By Jack Taylor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 14 (WP)—The Army did not exact justice for the 1968 massacre of South Vietnamese villagers at My Lai, the three-star general who headed the Army's investigation of the atrocities said yesterday.

Gen. William Peers, who had remained silent since submitting his report in March, 1970, spoke out for the first time a few hours after the basic findings of the Peers report were released.

Of 30 persons accused of wrongdoing in the report, 16 were charged and four were brought to trial. Former Lieutenant William Calley Jr. was the only one convicted.

Gen. Peers answered not emphatically when asked if he believed there had been justice for the massacre, with only Calley convicted. He said others should have paid for the

atrocities. Asked who, specifically, he said, "I'm not going to say that. But you know that one man wasn't responsible for all that."

Gen. Peers refused to comment on whether he is satisfied with the final adjudication of Calley's sentence, calling it a "matter of judgment." Calley's life sentence ultimately was cut to 10 years. He currently is free on bond and will be paroled next Tuesday.

Gen. Peers said he is convinced his inquiry led to some improvement within the Army. He said part of his report on the massacre was a "re-examination of the leadership problem in the Army."

Gen. Peers said he is "very happy" that his report has finally been released after more than 4 1/2 years. He supported the decision to continue suppression of some parts of it, including testimony from all 401 witnesses.



Gen. William Peers

Ford, Aides Give Up Hopes of Avoiding Fiscal '76 Deficit

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP)—A balanced budget for fiscal '76 has become a casualty of recession and inflation, Ford administration officials have conceded. Only the size of the deficit remains in doubt, and estimates of \$10 billion.

According to one report, President Ford himself has estimated the potential budget deficit high as \$30 billion, given the extent of all possible circumstances in fiscal year 1976, which begins July 1, 1975.

The administration's original projections called for receipts at expenditures to balance out around \$330 billion for fiscal '76. But at the end of last year without any new budget in pending, such a revenue shortfall would mean a \$10 billion deficit.

Fading Prospects
But prospects for holding expenditures to \$330 billion have faded. In the first place, estimates were predicated on hitting the fiscal 1975 spending \$330 billion—a slash of \$5.4 billion from current projections. President Ford plans to send Congress next week a set of budget-cutting recommendations for the current fiscal year. But officials fear that Mr. Ford will be going through the motions, and that he will be lucky to have the Democratic majority in Congress stick to the \$330.4 billion level in fiscal 1975.

That means planning for fiscal '76 would start at a higher base. In top of that, inflation will take a heavy toll on the government's revenue. For example, Social Security outlays—originally set to expand by \$7.4 billion—must be cut by \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1975 and 1976—because the inflation rates built into those estimates are being exceeded.

But government officials, notably Treasury Secretary William French Wilson and Economic Council Chairman Alan Greenspan, are

anxious to hold the lid on spending, fearing that the new Congress, reacting to high unemployment rates, will throw caution to the winds.

President Ford, it is understood, will emphasize the responsibility Congress shares in preventing the budget deficit from becoming out of control.

The magnitude of the current unofficial estimates have come as a surprise to some and are greeted with dismay by others. A top government economist said yesterday that he found the notion of a \$30-billion deficit "astounding."

Negotiators Reach an Accord On U.S. Coal Mine Contract

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT)—Negotiators for the coal industry and the United Mine Workers announced agreement last night on a new, three-year labor-management contract that could end the two-day-old national coal miners' strike by Nov. 25, after a two-week work stoppage and before the miners' walkout inflicts heavy damage on the national economy.

The tentative contract agreement—still subject to approval by its 120,000 members—was reached after nine weeks of negotiations here. It involved major concessions from the coal miners.

Union spokesmen said that the wages of the highest-paid miners would rise by about 30 per cent in three years, with the help of a cost-of-living escalator clause, a new feature in the coal contract. And there was a reported \$900-million increase in the industry's contributions to the miners' retirement and welfare fund over the three-year contract period.

Nationally, however, the significance of an agreement now was that it would be decisive in limiting the potentially damaging economic impact of a longer strike. Government economists and industry spokesmen for heavy industry have said that a two-week strike would be unfortunate—some esti-

Gold Hits \$191

As the Dollar

Pound Weakens

LONDON, Nov. 14 (NYT)—Continuing demand for gold pushed the price of the metal, to a record \$191 an ounce in London today, while a hint that the West German mark will be allowed to rise in value caused the dollar and the pound to weaken.

The hint came from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who sees an increase in the value of the mark as one way to reduce Germany's large trade surplus. Story Page 7.

Prices in U.S. Rose by 2.3% For October

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP)—Wholesale prices rose ahead another 2.3 per cent last month, the government said today, but there were some signs in the numbers that the basic inflation rate in the economy may be lessening a little.

That basic rate could fall a lot and still be high, however. The Bureau of Labor Statistics said its wholesale price index has now gone up 22.6 per cent in the last year, the most in any 12-month span since 1947.

The increase in the last 12 months is about two-fifths of the total increase in the last 12 years. The hopeful signs in today's statistics did not extend to food prices. The bureau said that prices in the farm-food sector led the way upward in October, rocketing ahead 4.7 per cent after the usual adjustments for normal seasonal fluctuations.

These wholesale price increases will show up at retail in the months ahead. Some have already. The bureau said wholesale prices of "consumer-finished" goods—foods ready to go into grocery stores—rose an adjusted 4 per cent last month.

The ray of optimism came from industrial prices—the all wholesale prices in the economy outside the farm-food sector.

In each of the first eight months of this year, industrial prices increased 2 per cent or more, as much or more as they used to go up in some earlier years.

The big increases were in part reflections of last winter's jump in oil and other fuel prices, and in part resulted from the expiration in the spring of wage and price controls.

Government economists said the industrial inflation rate would fall once these two factors worked their way through the economy. It did fall last September. Industrial prices went up 1 per cent after adjustment, a huge increase by normal standards but less than half the average for the eight months before.

The bureau said the rate last month remained essentially unchanged at 1.1 per cent. But about a third of that was due to the annual increase in new car prices that comes with the new models each October.

Says West Must Act

Oil Crisis Survival Plan Set Forth by Kissinger

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that Western Europe and Japan must immediately join the United States in a cooperative effort to meet the global energy crisis or they will face international chaos and an ultimate loss of freedom.

In a speech prepared for a University of Chicago fund-raising dinner, Mr. Kissinger aimed his most militant words to date more at the industrialized nations than at the oil-producing countries who triggered the oil crisis.

"It is our liberty that, in the end, is at stake," he said, "and it is only through the concerted actions of the industrialized democracies that it will be maintained."

Mr. Kissinger outlined a five-point program for dealing both with the supply of oil and the problems arising from the tremendous flow of Western currency to the petroleum-producing nations.

As if to underline the crucial importance he places on solidarity among the industrialized world, only one of the five points dealt specifically with the producing countries.

The Program

The points were:

- An acceleration of national programs of energy conservation, primarily by reducing demand, so that dependence on imported oil is cut over the next decade "to no more than one-fifth" of the industrialized world's total energy consumption.

- Continuation of the development of new sources of energy, with the United States, Japan and Western Europe making a "major shift" toward nuclear power, coal, gas and other sources.

- Development of a program "to protect against oil emergencies and to safeguard the international financial system," which he said is under intolerable strains because of high oil prices.

- As part of this point, Mr. Kissinger proposed creation of a common loan and guarantee facility to redistribute or recycle among the industrialized nations in the next two years up to \$50 billion of the money being reinvested in the West by the oil-rich nations.

- The industrial West must continue aiding at least at current levels the underdeveloped countries that are hardest hit by the high cost of oil. Mr. Kissinger included food aid in this category.

- Only after the "consumers have taken some collective steps toward a durable solution" will it be possible to bring the oil-producing nations into a conference "to establish a fair and durable long-term relationship."

Mr. Kissinger said that the oil producers now "are able to manipulate prices at will and with apparent impunity. They are not moved by our alarms about the health of the Western world."

The only way to convince them of the need for restraint, the secretary of state indicated, was for the West to develop a strong, determined and unified program to meet any further pressures from the producers.

Paris Plan Rejected

By refusing U.S. participation in any large consumer-producer oil conference, Mr. Kissinger directly attacked programs proposed by some European countries, particularly France. The Paris government has sought such a large-scale conference while pushing for separate, bilateral arrangements with the oil-rich Arab nations.

Mr. Kissinger said that such an approach only weakens the West and increases the financial problems. "Under the consumers develop a coherent approach to their own problems," he said, "discussions with the producers will only repeat, in a multilateral form, the arguments that have been so unfruitful in previous meetings."

At this point in his 6,000-word

speech, Mr. Kissinger warned the oil nations not to raise prices while the West struggles for a common position. Such an effort, he said sternly, "would be disruptive and dangerous."

The United States would never tolerate any use of oil to extort changes in basic American policy, he said, adding, "The United States will never permit itself to

be held hostage—politically or economically."

To implement his five points, Mr. Kissinger provided these details:

- As its part of reducing the need for imported oil, the United States will cut its imports over the next 10 years from seven million barrels a day to one million.

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Cairo Ties Opening of Suez Canal To Israeli Pullback on Sinai Front

Egypt Would Bar All Vessels Even After It Is Clear

By Henry Tanner



Associated Press

CHECKING THE DAMAGE—A United Nations observer (back to camera—light hat) and Lebanese Army officer in Nabatieh early yesterday after the Israeli shelling.

Retaliation for Rockets

Israelis Shell Towns, Kill 6, Eight Miles Inside Lebanon

By Juan de Onis

NABATIEH, Lebanon, Nov. 14 (NYT)—Long-range Israeli artillery shelled this commercial center and other towns in southern Lebanon early today, killing six persons and wounding at least 20.

Israel said its gunners fired into Lebanon today in retaliation for a rocket attack on the northern part of the country yesterday, at the time of the debut of the Palestine Liberation Organization before the United Nations, United Press International reported.

The attack was interpreted widely in Lebanon as an expression of Israeli anger over the support given the Palestinian cause by President Suleiman Frangieh of Lebanon, who spoke today before the UN General Assembly.

Arab Spokesman
Mr. Frangieh, a Christian Arab, was chosen by the Arab League to present the support of a group of countries in Africa and the Middle East for the Palestinian claim to land now occupied by Israel and to assert the rights of Palestinian refugees, of whom there are 300,000 in Lebanon, to a state of their own.

Mr. Frangieh urged the UN to do as the PLO requested and help restore Palestinian "national rights," the Associated Press reported.

He said Israel is "pursuing with its unjustifiable acts of violence" hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in Lebanon, "attacking the civilian population of Lebanon, repeating as recently as yesterday afternoon."

The artillery attack on this town in the pre-dawn darkness marked the first time Israeli howitzers have fired so deeply into Lebanese territory. Twenty-five shells hit in and about this town of 20,000 persons in a hilly farming district eight miles north of the border with Israel.

There were two craters four feet deep in the main square, and the window glass of a large new mosque was shattered on the ground. Six stone-and-cement buildings were demolished and 10 automobiles damaged.

Townpeople said the shells began to fall outside the residential area shortly after midnight and then scored hits in the town itself, which has a Palestinian refugee camp on its outskirts.

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UN Views Split, Israelis Angry, Arabs Happy

Arafat Goes to Cuba, Leaving Mixed Reactions

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat left early today for Havana and a meeting with Premier Fidel Castro after a speech to the UN General Assembly last night that stirred controversy in New York, applause in the Arab world and determination in Israel to continue refusing any deal with Mr. Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization.

In Jerusalem, Israeli leaders charged that Mr. Arafat's address was aimed at blocking progress at the Middle East peace conference.

Israel's reaction to Mr. Arafat's speech was given by Foreign Minister Yigal Allon to a gathering of all 27 ambassadors stationed in Israel, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Fight to the End
Mr. Allon vowed that Israel would continue seeking peace while carrying on a "fight to the bitter end by every means it sees fit" with the PLO. The remark came after a series of Israeli raids against guerrillas in Lebanon and guerrilla counterattacks on northern Israeli towns.

Mr. Arafat's purpose, Mr. Allon claimed, was "to block every opportunity of political progress toward a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict at the moment

when the first signs of such possibilities could perhaps be seen."

He was apparently referring to peace accords with both Egypt and Syria that have been arranged by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger since the October, 1973, war.

Mr. Allon said that the context of Mr. Arafat's address was "one more proof... that the real aim of the Arab terrorist gangs is the liquidation of the state of Israel."

"Israel will neither recognize nor negotiate with terrorist organizations that seek its destruction," Mr. Allon added.

The foreign minister said that

the peace Israel was seeking would solve all issues of the Middle East conflict, "including an expression of the identity of the Palestinians."

That comment reflected a shift in Israeli policy since Premier Yitzhak Rabin replaced Mrs. Golda Meir as head of government. Mrs. Meir had frequently said that there was no such thing as a Palestinian people.

Mr. Allon told the ambassadors that the UN General Assembly's invitation to Mr. Arafat was in itself an "encouragement for terrorism and for aggressive extremism." For the United Nations, he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

'Without Much Hope'

Economic Stagnation Shrouds Britons in a Pervasive Gloom

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Everywhere in Britain these days the talk is of economic decline. Nearly everybody, from housewives fighting inflation to stockbrokers fighting for their lives,

Thieu Change In Press Law Stirs Protest

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Forty-four National Assembly deputies walked out in protest today as a pro-government majority passed a new press law that liberalized some provisions of the old one but retained all the key ingredients of government press censorship.

The new law, which passed 76-0, now goes to the Senate, where it is considered sure of approval.

President Nguyen Van Thieu promised in his Oct. 1 speech to the nation that he would take steps to liberalize press censorship in the face of anti-government street protests by newsmen.

But newsmen, publishers and opposition politicians today denounced the new assembly-passed law as meaningless.

"This is still a worse press law than we had under the French colonialists," opposition Deputy Ho Ngoc Nham said.

"It's Thieu's law, not the people's," said Deputy Nguyen Van Binh, chairman of the Struggle Committee for Press Freedom.

SAIGON is a lively newspaper town with 16 Vietnamese-language dailies and 10 Chinese. Thus, the press censorship issue has seemed to spark a real public response.

On Oct. 10 newsmen formed the core of one of the largest anti-government marches of the last few months and they have joined forces with the Catholic anti-corruption movement and a Buddhist political front calling for peace, two of the largest anti-government groups now active.

SAIGON has been generally quiet since these groups clashed violently with police in street marches on Oct. 31.

The liberalized press law passed today abolishes the \$30,000 deposit required of all papers and kept by the government to insure payment of any court fines against the papers.

Fines Reduced

The new law also reduced the maximum fines against papers from \$7,500 for each guilty verdict and reduced maximum prison terms for publishers from five years to two.

Trials of newspaper publishers will no longer be held in military field courts, but in civilian court, the new law decrees.

Newspapers will still be submitted daily to the government censors in the Information Ministry and the censors will retain their power to order items of news deleted or to confiscate entire press runs of papers.

Furthermore, according to political observers here, Mr. Thieu appears to remain steadfast in his desire to control strictly the content of newspapers despite his firing on Oct. 24 of his zealous Information Minister Hoang Duc Nhat, who was a target of the press freedom movement.

Key Town Captured

PENOM PENH, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Cambodian government forces have captured an important provincial town and killed more than 100 Communist insurgents in three battles during the last 24 hours, the high command said today.

The provincial town of Mohasarak, 30 miles west of here on the highway to Cambodia's only deep-water port, Kampong Som, fell to government forces after a battle in which 43 insurgents were killed and 13 government troops wounded, the command said.

Army Releases Its Official Report on My Lai Cover-Up

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documents that had been provided to a newsmen.

On June 4, 1972, the Times published extensive excerpts from Volume 1 which noted that the top generals of the Americal Division committed 43 specific acts of misconduct or omission in connection with the initial field investigations in March and April, 1968, of the incident.

On June 5, 1972, the Times reported that the Peers report included a detailed analysis of a second massacre in a nearby village that involved the slaying of up to 90 Vietnamese. Those killings were perpetrated by a sister unit of Lt. Calley's company on the same day as the incident at My Lai. Only one officer was formally charged in connection with the second massacre and dropped. Volume 1, which summarized the four-month inquiry by Gen. Peers and his staff, concluded

lihoods, seems to believe that the country faces its most difficult period in memory.

"It's not like the war, when we had a common enemy we could stand up against," says a London real estate broker. "It's just depression and backsliding and gloom. Maybe there won't always be a Britain."

The malaise is so pervasive that many Britons appear to feel that the country's troubles are beyond solution—at least for the present. Thus, the autumn budget presented by the government this week is being viewed as just another palliative that stands little chance of success in the fight against economic stagnation.

The atmosphere seems much gloomier than a year ago, even though it is unlikely that the coming winter could be as difficult as the last, when the coal miners were on strike, gasoline and heating oil were in short supply, public lighting was sharply curtailed and much of British industry was on a three-day workweek to save energy.

"Last year, it was all so sudden that one had no chance to anticipate it," says a housewife in London's affluent Chelsea section. "Now, one looks ahead without much hope. I just don't think there's anything that can be done."

At the same time, expensive nightclubs like Annabel's, Les Ambassadeurs and the White Elephant are jammed with revelers. "It's like the last days of Rome," says an Englishman at the crowded bar at Annabel's. "Our money isn't going to be worth anything tomorrow, so we might as well spend it."

Some reasons exist for much of the worry and disillusionment. Inflation is running at an annual rate approaching 30 per cent. The nation's trade deficit on a monthly basis has been nearly \$1 billion—higher than it used to be annually.

Extensive Interruptions

Strikes continue to disrupt British life, as workers try to win pay increases to keep abreast of the increase in living costs. In London alone in recent weeks there have been extensive interruptions in mail service, milk deliveries, garbage collection and train service.

In the farmlands, cattlemen have been sending their calves to slaughter rather than fattening them, because the prices they can receive for mature animals do not cover the cost of raising them. At the same time, consumers are buying less beef, because of its high price.

In the Shetland Islands north of Scotland, thousands of sheep that should have been sent to slaughterhouses on the mainland are still roaming the countryside. Prices were so low that livestock men refused to load them. Spring lamb is quickly becoming the autumn's mutton.

The situation in heavy industry is equally difficult. Strikes in the British automobile industry enabled foreign manufacturers to win a record 33.5 per cent of the domestic car market last month. Meanwhile, car exports have fallen.

Strikes also have caused steel production to run far behind last year's levels at a time of heavy demand. As a result, it is now almost certain that Britain will become a net importer of steel this year for the first time in history.

Lord Robens, chairman of Vickers Ltd. and former chairman of the National Coal Board, issued a gloomy appraisal of British labor relations in a speech last week.

"Here, in my view, lies the Achilles' heel of our society today," he said. "It lies in the almost unbelievable, self-destructive industrial relations of this century." He added that strikes were "self-inflicted wounds from which the nation will slowly bleed to death."

9 in Bolivia Plane Die

LA PAZ, Nov. 14 (AP).—A military transport plane crashed in a mountain area near La Paz, killing its nine occupants, the Bolivian Air Force announced.

12 Killed in Accident In South Africa Mine

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 14 (AP).—Twelve miners died this week when hundreds of tons of slime washed down a shaft at the Impela platinum mine near Rustenburg, 100 miles northwest of here. The accident occurred when a dam broke after heavy rains.

A company spokesman denied reports that 2,000 to 3,000 miners were trapped. The dead, he said, included two white miners.

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TOKYO ATTACK—Three extremists (center) running toward U.S. Embassy past flaming fire bomb as policemen (right) give chase during yesterday's violent demonstrations.

Ford's Planned Trip Spurs Tokyo Firebombings

TOKYO, Nov. 14 (AP).—In the first violent display of opposition to President Ford's scheduled visit to Japan next week, firebomb attacks were launched against the U.S. and Soviet Embassies today by a group of radicals.

Nine policemen were reported injured, most in scuffling with the

red-helmeted attackers, and a Foreign Ministry spokesman said he was informed that three or four Soviet diplomats were hurt. Soviet officials declined to speak with newsmen.

Police said they arrested five members of the Marxist Youth League at the U.S. Embassy and three at the Soviet Embassy.

No major damage was reported at either embassy from the Molotov cocktails.

A leaflet dropped by the radicals at the Soviet Embassy declared opposition to Mr. Ford's visit to Japan and to alleged efforts by the United States and the Soviet Union to divide up the world.

Kreisky Says U.S. Supports New Oil Unit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said yesterday that the United States has expressed its readiness "in principle" to support the creation of a liaison committee to work between the oil-producing and oil-consuming nations.

Mr. Kreisky, who ended a five-day official visit to the United States last night, said that the committee could begin an "institutionalized dialogue" between the recently formed International Energy Coordinating Group of oil-consuming nations and the Vienna-based Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Austria, Sweden and Switzerland joined the oil-sharing group this week after receiving assurances that it would not violate their neutrality.

Mr. Kreisky indicated that Austria, because of its good relations with the OPEC as well as the Western consuming nations, was prepared to serve as intermediary in establishing a liaison committee.

"At first, it should be exploratory contacts at a low level—not a summit affair with agenda and the setting up of conferences," Mr. Kreisky said.

"The important thing is to narrow the gap between the producers and the consumers—not building a strategy against each other."

Mr. Kreisky met with President Ford and Treasury Secretary William Simon, and twice with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, during his visit here. It was in those talks, he said, that U.S. officials had expressed their support of the idea of a liaison committee.

In addition, Mr. Kreisky said, Mr. Ford said that the United States would support another pet project of Austria: Development of Vienna as an auxiliary UN center similar to Geneva.

800 Tribesmen Fight In Papua Over a Pig

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—About 800 warriors battled each other with spears and axes in New Guinea's highlands yesterday over the ownership of a pig—the second outbreak of tribal fighting in the country in less than a week.

The police here reported that one warrior was killed and two injured seriously in the fight in the Chimu district. Pigs are regarded by the tribes as symbols of wealth and prestige and are a common cause of conflicts.

accused of not telling other staff officers in the division about the incident. They, thus, the report said, "effectively suppressed" information about it.

Both Maj. Gen. Samuel Koster, then division commander, and one of his chief deputies, Brig. Gen. George Young Jr., were released of Calley and the publication of Volume 1 in effect closes the books on the My Lai incident for the Army. The final results, after more than four years of litigation, were as follows:

• Fourteen officers were accused of criminally covering up the killings, with, as a result, 13 administrative dismissals and one acquittal after a court-martial—that of Col. Oran Henderson, commander of the 11th Infantry Brigade.

• Gen. Koster was demoted and stripped of a decoration. Gen. Young was stripped of a medal and censured. Both have since retired.

• A colonel and a captain who served with the Americal Division

Kissinger Gives 5-Step Plan For West to Survive Crisis

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lion, "or less than 2 per cent of our total energy consumption."

In turn, Western Europe and Japan should begin cutting total imports by three million barrels a day, or 10 per cent, by the end of 1975. Yearly meetings would set new annual targets in the future.

• An international energy agency to begin operating next week could be used to coordinate a broad program of planning and technical and scientific sharing for the development of energy alternatives, particularly atomic power.

• The common loan and guarantee mechanism to redistribute the funds reinvested in the industrialized world will be restricted to those nations who move effectively to lessen their dependence on imported oil.

The \$50-billion figure proposed by Mr. Kissinger goes well beyond totals discussed earlier. At the autumn energy conference in Washington, West Germany suggested a total ranging up to \$70 billion while Great Britain proposed \$30 billion.

The unspecified U.S. share would require congressional approval, a State Department official said.

• The International Monetary Fund could set up a separate trust fund to lend money at minimum interest to poor nations that are in jeopardy because of the cost of oil.

"Funds would be provided by national contributions from industrialized countries, including, especially, oil producers," Mr. Kissinger said.

Although his tone was often gloomy—he called the current situation the most dangerous threat to world order since World

War II—Mr. Kissinger said that the energy problem is solvable, he stated. He added, however, a qualification that reflected the tone of the entire speech, saying: "There can be no solution without the collective efforts of North America, Western Europe and Japan."

Russia Reveals Top Talks Site

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The Nov. 23-24 inaugural summit meeting of President Ford and Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev will be held in the newly-built guest house of a sanatorium in hills near Vladivostok, Soviet press reports said today.

In the first detailed report on the arrangements, a correspondent for the Novosti press agency said that temperatures in the Far Eastern area already are down to eight degrees below zero (17.6 F) but the sun is bright and skies are clear.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev and their aides will sleep in houses in forests of spruce, firs and parkland.

at the time of the My Lai incident were administratively punished, and four enlisted men were discharged.

The only other officer punished in connection with the incident was a major who resigned in 1971 after being removed from the promotion list.

Senegalese Is Elected Director of UNESCO

PARIS, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Amadou Mahtar Mbow, of Senegal, today was elected director-general of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the first time a black African has headed a UN agency.

Mr. Mbow, 53, was elected by a vote of 123 to 1 in a meeting of the UNESCO General Conference. Mr. Mbow ran unopposed for the post being vacated by René Maheu of France, who is retiring after 13 years.

Barcelona Riot Police Rout 2,000 Students

BARCELONA, Nov. 14 (AP).—Riot police routed 2,000 Barcelona University students today as they attempted to demonstrate in support of striking workers at the SEAT automobile plant. The police chased the students from a downtown plaza after they moved from the campus. Some arrests reportedly were made.

SEAT, the country's biggest auto maker, laid off more than 20,000 of its 28,000 employees last week after a series of wildcat strikes. It has closed its Barcelona plant until Tuesday. Contract talks between the company and the union are stalled.

He referred to a Warsaw Pact proposal presented on Oct. 31 at the Vienna conference on troop reductions. The proposal called on the Warsaw Pact and NATO to reduce their Central Europe forces by 20,000 men each during 1975, beginning with Soviet and American troops.

A Western spokesman described the plans as a "reincarnation" of earlier Communist proposals. But Communist delegates said the difference between this and their earlier proposals was that the new plan met Western demands that the two superpowers reduce forces first.

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He referred to a Warsaw Pact proposal presented on Oct. 31 at the Vienna conference on troop reductions. The proposal called on the Warsaw Pact and NATO to reduce their Central Europe forces by 20,000 men each during 1975, beginning with Soviet and American troops.

A Western spokesman described the plans as a "reincarnation" of earlier Communist proposals. But Communist delegates said the difference between this and their earlier proposals was that the new plan met Western demands that the two superpowers reduce forces first.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Referring to Mr. Arafat's statement that he had gone to the General Assembly bearing "the olive branch of peace and the freedom fighter's gun," Mr. Arafat said:

"The voice of Arafat was, and remains, the voice of indiscriminate terror—the crack of the gun without any suggestion of the olive branch of peace."

In Beirut, the Arab press hailed Mr. Arafat's appearance at the United Nations as a triumph for the Palestinian cause and a setback for Zionism.

Pictures of Mr. Arafat, before the General Assembly were splashed over most front pages along with detailed stories and headlines such as "The whole world admired Arafat."

The pro-guerrilla Al Moharrer called Mr. Arafat's address "a historic document to which the Palestinians and the Arab nation at large are committed. More important than what Arafat said... is the Palestinian presence at the international organization."

Immediately after the speech, which was broadcast and televised live in a number of Arab countries, Palestinians in Beirut took to the streets, firing Kalashnikov submachine guns into the air and dancing and shouting with joy.

Slaying of 3 Envoys to Sudan in 1973

Arafat Guard Placed at Murder Site

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 14 (UPI).—A State Department spokesman said today that one of Yasser Arafat's guards at the United Nations was in Khartoum at the time Palestinian terrorists kidnapped and killed the American ambassador and two other diplomats.

The spokesman said that there was no evidence, however, that the guard, Farouk al-Husseini, actually took part in the raid in the Sudanese capital that resulted in the murder of U.S. Ambassador Cleo Noel, U.S. Charge d'Affaires George Moore, and the Belgian charge d'affaires, Guy Eld.

Mr. Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, brought a team of aides for his appearance at the UN yesterday. They were given diplomatic status and protected by a heavy program of security by New York and UN officials.

The London Evening Standard said today that Mr. Hussein and two other Arafat guards, Fawaz Yassin Abdul Rahman and Abu Hajleh, were among those who took part in the capture and murder of the three diplomats in the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Khartoum on March 2, 1973.

A State Department official said that Mr. Hussein was in Khartoum the same day the diplomats were shot, but left the city before the shooting actually took place. The spokesman denied that visas to come to the UN were given to Mr. Rahman and Mr. Hajleh.

The United States put heavy pressure on the Sudan to convict the killers. A Sudanese court sentenced the eight Arabs involved in the killings to life imprisonment, but the Sudan's President, Gaafar Numery, later commuted the term to seven years and exiled them to Egypt to serve the jail sentence there.

A State Department spokesman said today that he was "satisfied" that the eight prisoners were still in jail.

The PLO today denied as "completely unfounded" the reports that Mr. Arafat's guards had been involved in the Khartoum killings.

The London newspaper said

East Bloc's Plan For Troop Cuts Rejected by West

VIENNA, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The Western allies today turned down a Warsaw Pact proposal for reducing armed forces in Central Europe, declaring that it does not differ from previous such proposals.

The essential elements of the latest Eastern proposal do not differ from previous proposals and therefore do not meet Western consent, a spokesman for the Western allies said at a news conference.

He referred to a Warsaw Pact proposal presented on Oct. 31 at the Vienna conference on troop reductions. The proposal called on the Warsaw Pact and NATO to reduce their Central Europe forces by 20,000 men each during 1975, beginning with Soviet and American troops.

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that the three guards were brought by Mr. Arafat to be responsible for counter-terror measures in case of an attack in New York.

Assumed Names

The three men traveled to the United Nations under assumed names with diplomatic status, the newspaper said.

Mr. Rahman, it said, was head of the el-Fatah office in Khartoum and was named by Mr. Numery as the planner of the raid.

The two other guards actually took part in the killings, the Evening Standard said.

The State Department said that Mr. Hussein was in the

PLO's Khartoum office at time of the incident, but there was no evidence that was involved in the action.

Black September organization, a Palestinian terrorist group, claimed responsibility for the kill.

Israeli Ambassador to United Nations Yosef Tekoa said in reply to questions in a news conference today that he had no personal knowledge of the involvement of Mr. Arafat's guard in the Khartoum kill.

But, he said, Mr. Arafat "personally directed" the murder, the diplomats by radio, for he was "rewarded with a \$5 million from Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi."

The minister, in a letter to Mr. Arafat, complained that the minister had been a safety threat to the country's leading carter was called in for interroga and this touched off a storm.

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Vice-President

Rockefeller to Give Pledge He Will Stop Making Gifts

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Nelson Rockefeller, while maintaining that his generous gifts to public officials were in no way intended to influence them, agreed today to promise in writing that he would stop the practice if he became vice-president.

While yesterday's questioning used on his controversial role in the launching of a book critical of the Supreme Court, Justice John Goldberg, today's questions aimed at Mr. Rockefeller's long-standing practice of giving gifts of art and stocks.

Mr. Rockefeller's brother, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a vocal opponent of his, said that the book incident was reminiscent of Watergate.

Mr. Rockefeller told the committee in his prepared statement that he was not concerned about the book itself, but rather "its content, inspiration and timing."

Watergate morality but "moral morality" should be used to judge the incident, he declared.

Mr. Rockefeller called them "acts of generosity and compassion."

But the nominee, nevertheless, decried the draft of a written pledge to curb such generous

charges are dropped in Air West case.

GENO, Nov. 14 (AP).—Federal judge has dismissed charges of criminal conspiracy and stock manipulation against

Mark named to form interim coalition.

ANKARA, Nov. 14 (UPI).—President Fahri Koruturk yesterday tried to solve an eight-week government crisis by asking

Mr. Nixon's departure for San Clemente villa, his

U.S. Delays Delivery of 8 Planes to Libya

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The United States is withholding the delivery of eight

Mr. Nixon, said today that he had no further comment.

impulses, with only two exceptions. One would permit him to give "normal amounts" as wedding, Christmas and birthday gifts; the other would allow him to aid friends "in the special hardship of a continuing human character."

But Sen. Claiborne, D-R.I., himself a wealthy man, objected to the latter condition, saying that any gift, no matter that

Chairman Howard Cannon, D-Nev., asked Mr. Rockefeller whether he believed his \$25,000 in gifts and loans to William

Mr. Rockefeller said, "No," adding that the laws, which were enacted during his governorship,

There was no such intent, he said; his gifts were purely to help the recipient meet personal problems.

The hearing this morning ended with a squabble. Senate Republican whip Robert Griffin, of Michigan, like Sen. Byrd, a panel member, charged that the Democrats had been "dilly-dallying" and delaying the nomination

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Right to Contest

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Mr. Rockefeller said yesterday that he was reserving his right, "should I decide to do so," to

Almost the entire delinquency was found on tax returns that Internal Revenue did not audit

43% Disapprove

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—A Harris poll showed that 43 per cent of persons surveyed

Six in Family Slain in Home Near N.Y.C.

AMITYVILLE, N.Y., Nov. 14 (UPI).—Six members of an Amityville family were found slain here last night when a

Pale, Thin and in Wheelchair

Nixon Leaves Hospital, Facing Tests by Court's Doctors

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 14 (UPI).—Looking pale and drawn, President Richard Nixon

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Vice-presidential nominee Nelson Rockefeller bending down to talk to his wife Happy (left) and Nancy Kissinger during a break in the Senate hearings on his nomination.

Ford Chides Top General Face-to-Face

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—President Ford summoned Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, into the Oval Office today and rebuked him for saying publicly that Jews

Press Secretary Ronald Nessen told reporters aboard Air Force One en route to Las Vegas, that President Ford, fully "aware of the public reaction to this," met

Mr. Ford did not fire Gen. Brown, the nation's top military man, and Gen. Brown did not tender his resignation, Mr. Nessen said.

He said it would not be "proper" for him to repeat the exact words which the President used with Gen. Brown. But he said they reflected the tone of the White

Gen. Brown's remarks, which raised a public furor Wednesday, were made in a question-and-answer session Oct. 10 with students at Duke University. He said, "The Jewish influence in this country... is so strong, you wouldn't believe it," and added that Jews own the banks and

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Leg Propped

Mr. Nixon, clad in blue pajamas and a bathrobe, was taken out a back entrance of Memorial Hospital Medical Center of Long Beach. His phlebotomy-strengthened

LaRue Says He Always Felt Payments Were for Silence

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP).—Frederick LaRue, a self-admitted central figure in the Watergate cover-up, testified today that he believed from the start that the total of almost half a million dollars paid to the original Watergate defendants was meant to buy their silence.

During two days of questioning by assistant special prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste at the Watergate cover-up trial, LaRue implicated all five of the defendants.

Mr. Ben-Veniste asked LaRue, "From the time of the first payments, what was their purpose?"

"Well, the purpose was to fulfill commitments that had been made to the defendants," LaRue answered. "If their commitments weren't kept, the defendants might divulge certain information they had that might lead to Watergate episode right back to CRP [the Committee for the Re-Election of the President]."

LaRue also told of a March 21, 1973, telephone call from former White House counsel John Dean 24. LaRue said that Dean informed him that Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. was demanding an additional \$135,000. In the same call, LaRue testified, "Mr. Dean informed me he would no longer be in the money business."

Some Authentication

LaRue, who served as a conduit of money paid to the original Watergate defendants, said that he then told Dean, "I would not undertake to make any more payments unless I had some authentication."

At Dean's suggestion, LaRue said, he telephoned former Attorney General John Mitchell, who is a defendant in the Watergate cover-up trial, and told Mr. Mitchell "there was a need for money for Mr. Hunt."

Previous Discussions

LaRue once a close aide to Mr. Mitchell, had testified earlier that Mr. Mitchell had over-

White House Accused

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Mr. Nixon's attorneys accused the White House today of tampering on his rights by promising the Watergate special prosecutors free access to his presidential tapes and documents.

The attorneys asked U.S. District Judge Charles Richey to stop the White House from implementing the agreement until Mr. Nixon can establish his own claim to custody.

The request reopened Mr. Nixon's legal battle to establish a claim to at least partial presidential privilege. The legal brief filed by Herbert Miller stated that the White House was holding the files "wrongly against Mr. Nixon's will and his rights."

Ford Called Still Undecided On Big Rise in Gasoline Tax

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—President Ford's energy chief, expressed strong interest yesterday in a big increase in the federal gasoline tax as a way to discourage consumption, reduce oil imports and drive down world oil prices.

Mr. Morton left the impression, and other officials confirmed, that any such increase would have to be at least 10 cents a gallon.

Mr. Morton, who is secretary of the interior and is regarded as one of Mr. Ford's closest political advisers, said that despite the President's pre-election decision last month not to ask Congress to increase the tax, the matter was still alive.

"Mandate" by Ford

"I don't feel the President in his mandate to me" as chairman of the Energy Resources Council "has foreclosed any of these things," Mr. Morton said during a discussion of energy-conservation measures. The discussion took place at a press breakfast given by the secretary at the Interior Department.

Later, Ronald Nessen, the President's press secretary, said of the tax rise: "There is no change I'm aware of to the President's opposition to it."

Mr. Morton, asked if Mr. Ford hadn't foreclosed asking Congress to raise the tax, now 4 cents a gallon, said: "He foreclosed it on the basis that it wasn't a doable thing in Congress." The secretary added that the President might yet accept it as part of a larger fiscal and energy package to be shaped in consultation with congressional Democrats.

Mr. Morton, a former Republican representative from Maryland, said that in light of the election results "the Democrats do have a mandate."

"The old bread-and-butter issues are there," he added. Watergate was a factor, he said, but "economic fear is what changes the complexion of the House and

Rome Subway Protest

ROME, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—About 100 students and commuters today blocked the line at a Rome subway station in demand for better service. Some students lay across the track. The hour-long protest halted about 30 trains.

Extortion Contortion

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14 (UPI).—According to police, Dewayne C. Laretz, 33, entered a phone booth and picked up an envelope that he thought contained \$100 from an extortion victim.

He looked inside the envelope and dashed for his car, but it was too late: Policemen had already closed in.

The envelope had contained a note which read: "Surprise: Los Angeles Police Department."

The man was arrested on extortion charges.

Jewish Dissident In Moscow Gets Visa for Israel

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (AP).—Viktor Polisky, one of the leaders of the Jewish activist movement here, said today that he has been given an exit visa to Israel.

Mr. Polisky is the first of the leading Jewish dissidents most of them scientists, to receive an emigration visa. He applied four years ago but was turned down.

Mr. Polisky, a physicist, told Western newsmen by telephone that he was informed he had only six days to leave the country. He said he told Interior Ministry officials that he could not be ready to leave in such a short period.

He would not say whether he thought the issuance of his visa resulted from the recently announced U.S.-Soviet agreement, in which the Russians reportedly promised to liberalize emigration policies in return for improved trade terms.

Oregon Couple Admit Extortion Bombings

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 14 (AP).—David Heesch and his wife pleaded guilty yesterday to charges stemming from the bombing of electrical-line towers and the attempt to extort \$1 million from a U.S. power agency.

Heesch told the judge in U.S. District Court that he bombed 11 towers belonging to the Bonneville Power Administration and wrote five letters threatening other blasts unless the money was paid. His wife, Sheila, said she drove him to and from the scene of some of the bombings and typed the letters.

American Express International Development Company, Inc.

American Express International Development Company, Inc. (AEIDC), a subsidiary of American Express Company and the holding company for various merchant bank and financial service companies engaged in international merchant banking operations, is pleased to announce the election of the following members to its Board of Directors.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Chairman:
Richard M. Bliss
President, American Express International Banking Corporation | Frank J. Manheim
Chairman, Amex International Limited |
| President:
Cordell W. Hull
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| Howard L. Clark
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President, Bancom Development Corporation (Philippines) |

AEIDC owns Amex International Limited, a London-based merchant bank, and American Express International Development Company (Cayman) Limited, which in turn owns American Express Middle East Development Company, S.A.L. in Beirut, Lebanon, and 29.17 per cent of the Bancom Development Corporation in the Philippines. These institutions are engaged in a wide variety of financial service activities throughout the world.

Amex International Limited

Amex International Limited is pleased to announce that it has been granted Authorized Bank status in the United Kingdom.

- Frank J. Manheim**
Chairman
- Cordell W. Hull**
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
- Jack H. Bady**
Managing Director

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Amex International engages in the following activities:

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- Project financing
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- General financial advisory services
- Corporate finance

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Since establishing operations in March 1973, Amex International has participated as a manager, co-manager or financial advisor in a number of transactions in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, the Far East and Latin America including:

- Power transmission facilities in Zaire involving a Swedish supplier
- Nuclear power plants in the Philippines
- Equipment lease of heavy construction equipment in Saudi Arabia being utilized there by an affiliate of a major United States engineering and construction company
- Iron ore mining project with related industrial facilities undertaken in Brazil by U.S. and Brazilian interests and involving U.S. exports
- Cement plant in Greece involving a French supplier
- Heavy machinery and equipment for South Korea involving a German supplier
- Major agrochemical project in Indonesia involving French, German, Belgian and Swiss suppliers
- Electrification of Taiwan's railways involving English suppliers
- Petrochemical facilities in Pakistan
- Corporate finance including merger and acquisition services for various international companies

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Good Causes and Bad Cases

At the opening of the debate on Palestine in the UN General Assembly, two good causes were at issue: the state of Israel and the fate of the Palestinian people. And the advocates of both made out bad cases for their respective clients.

The appearance of Yasser Arafat in the podium, a professed revolutionary against a state that is not only a member but, in terms of international law, a creation of the UN, was in itself a grievous error by the General Assembly, one that was compounded by the more zealous supporters of Israel in the United States by threats and demonstrations against him, as well as by Israel itself through attacks on guerrilla bases in Lebanon.

And Arafat's long speech, capitalizing on his newly-won world forum, was not only replete with radical jargon and dubious history, but set up the proposition that the UN reverse the course it set 28 years ago, wipe out the state of Israel and set up in place of that functioning and well-established organism a new sovereignty, embracing all of Palestine, and based on no traditions more substantial than the command groups which have arisen there since the end of World War II. To be sure, Arafat said he was holding out an olive branch, and that he hoped to see a Palestine in which Moslem, Christian and Jew would live in peace and equality. But what is there in the brief and violent history of Palestinian nationalism

since the breakup of the Ottoman Empire, or in Arafat's own career, that provides any promise of such a conclusion?

The Israeli reply, delivered by its chief UN delegate, Yosef Tekoa, made as much of the Palestine Liberation Organization's "murderous ideology," as Arafat had done of Israeli "barbarism and terrorism." The death and destruction that the Holy Land has known from the beginning of the British Mandate, to go back no further into history, is a depressing record of man's inhumanity to man. But any reasonable effort to disentangle the twisted rights and aspirations of the races and religions that dwell on, or look toward, that fated stretch of land cannot deal wholly in mutual recriminations, nor in absolutes. And Israel apparently persists as strongly in opposing any Palestinian state, apart from Jordan, as Arafat's following insists upon its claim to all of Palestine. Neither of these contentions holds out any prospect of peace for the Middle East.

The Palestinian issue is too complex, the bitterness underlying it too intense, the practical problems of living and working in a land which is rich only in the ideas that have dawned there too great, to be resolved by mere words or handclaps. Both sides must make more genuine effort at understanding, of themselves, each other and the territory they inhabit, if they are to break the cycle of violent words and deeds that dooms them to be prisoners of the sterile and wasteful aspect of their joint history.

Pretoria and the UN

The UN General Assembly has done something indefensible, suspending South Africa because an assembly majority wished to protest Pretoria's internal policies. Very few states could pass the arbitrary, interventionist political test which the majority applied to South Africa. What states have not, in the eyes of their adversaries, infringed on human rights or held on to territory not properly their own? The Soviet Union, for instance, has over the years taken territory from some 15 of the 16 states it borders: it is, incontrovertibly, a police state. All too many African and Arab states practice at home policies of the grimmest and most repressive sort. It is a serious question, moreover, whether the General Assembly's hypocrisy and showboating will help or hurt the cause of racial justice in South Africa. Does the majority care?

Needless to say, there is not the slightest justification in the UN Charter for the assembly's action in suspending Pretoria for this current session. On the contrary, the fundamental principle of universality has been violated—the very principle which, many had hoped, had been confirmed once and for all by the seating of Peking. The United States and 21 other members voted against suspension. We wonder, however, if the United States does not condone the assembly action—and thereby encourage the assembly to use the same tactic again, perhaps next against Israel—by continuing to participate in the work of this assembly session. For the United States to suspend its participation until the principle of universality had been reaffirmed would add substance to its belief in that principle, as no speech or vote can. Self-suspension would

no more amount to approval of South Africa apartheid than participation would amount to approval of, say, the slave trade in Saudi Arabia. The United States could continue its work in other branches of the UN. Such a step would be criticized by some other nations, and it would probably nourish—to the detriment of other American interests—the neo-isolationist current in American life. It would be, in short, a difficult and important decision.

Meanwhile, students of international life can contemplate this spectacle. On one day the General Assembly removes the seat, and silences the voice and vote, of a duly constituted member, a sovereign state, whose domestic policies it professes to abhor. On the very next day, the same assembly gives a hearing to the chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization—an outfit that is not content merely to object to the internal policies of another member and sovereign state, Israel, but actually challenges its very existence as a nation. For all that Yasser Arafat's speech on Wednesday was a distinct disappointment to those who hope he will contribute constructively to a Middle East settlement. We happen to believe it is better to impose upon the PLO the responsibility of operating within a political forum than to leave it with no perceived alternative to terror. The very same logic, however, should be applied to Pretoria. The PLO and Pretoria both have their respective places—the former as a guest, the latter as a member—in the General Assembly, and for exactly the same reason: so that they can better be held to the standards of responsibility and respectability which, ideally, the international community upholds.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Off Limits

President Ford acted with commendable promptness in administering a public rebuke to Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for his offensive and ignorant remarks about what he termed excessive "Jewish influence" on national policies. Underscoring his displeasure over misleading and inflammatory statements made by the country's highest-ranking military officer, Mr. Ford has assured the American people that these views in no way represent the opinions of any other senior military or civilian official in his administration.

Despite his emphatic denials of anti-Semitic motives, the general's opinions, which he expressed during a question-and-answer session at a Duke University Law

School forum last month, unfortunately can only be read as a perpetuation of the myths on which bigotry has fed for centuries, here and abroad.

Pentagon regulations clearly prohibit officers on active duty from engaging in political oratory and propaganda activities. By suggesting that a Jewish lobby be held responsible for any hardships that a future Arab oil embargo might impose on the American people, Gen. Brown has clearly violated that rule. Whatever his intent, the effect of his words was tantamount to inflammatory propaganda. The general's indiscretion underscores the wisdom of keeping the military out of politics and the need to return to a strict interpretation of that principle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israel's Austerity Measures

Israel's dramatic austerity measures could hardly have come at a more sensitive moment politically. Its dwindling foreign currency reserves contrast sharply with the lush surpluses enjoyed by the oil-producing Arab countries. Its security is becoming ever more expensive and the balance of power is not shifting in its favor. Some Arabs will

doubtless be encouraged to believe that what they have not yet won by war and negotiation they could still win by economic attrition. This is almost certainly to underestimate the resilience of the Israelis and the help which they can still expect from abroad, but the general direction in which the tide is flowing can scarcely bring much comfort to Israel.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

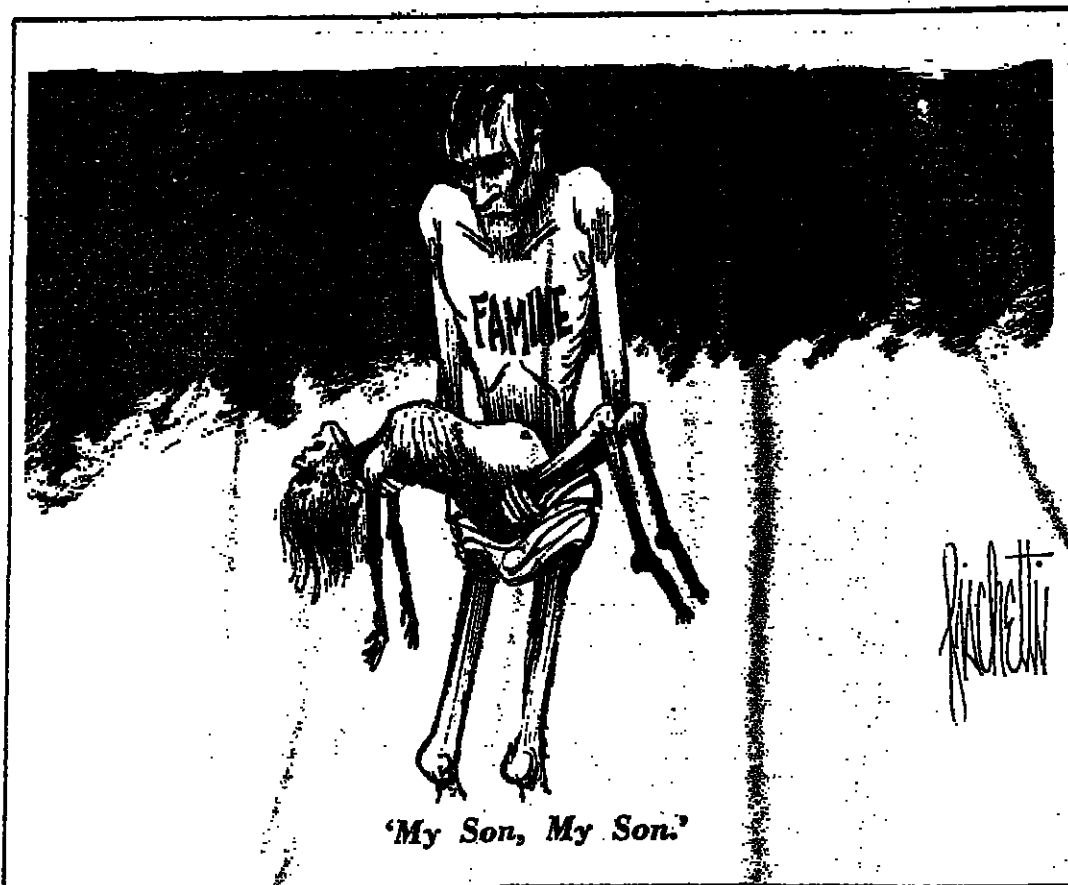
November 15, 1899

GLASGOW—A Herald correspondent who made inquiries of Messrs. John Brown and Co., the shipbuilding firm at Clydebank, with reference to the report that owing to difficulties existing between Russia and Japan, the latter government had requested the firm to rush the work on the battleship Asahi, now under construction, was told that the statement was unfounded. No such request had been received and work was proceeding as usual.

Fifty Years Ago

November 15, 1924

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—A large part of this city was imperiled this morning by what was probably the most disastrous fire in its history. New York City was called upon to help in the fire-fighting, and with its aid (the fire engines being rushed over by ferry) late this afternoon it was believed that the fire was beginning to be brought under control, although it was still burning. The damage thus far includes four city blocks.



'My Son, My Son.'

Kissinger Seen Erring on Mideast

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Kissinger has dangerously misjudged Soviet intentions in the Middle East, despite secret personal warnings to him by Chairman Leonid Brezhnev last March in Moscow that there would be no peace in the Middle East if the United States persisted in "going it alone" diplomatically with the Arabs and Israelis. At that time, Brezhnev scolded Kissinger of "ruses" and "trickery."

The cumulative result of Kissingerian miscalculations—some diplomats call it Kissinger's "greed" in freezing out the Russians—is the latest crisis raising the threat of a new Arab-Israeli war.

Kissinger, in effect, helped to create a situation in which the Arabs, frustrated by the lack of diplomatic "movement" with Israel, had promised them after the 1973 war, have turned again toward Moscow for political and military help. For similar reasons, a new sense of unity against Israel emerged from the recent Rabat summit with the all-out support of the financially powerful oil-producing states.

Arming Syria

The Russians, feeling vindicated, are obviously delighted to oblige. They have been heavily pressing the Syrians for some time. And all indications are that Soviet military supplies will start flowing anew to Egypt even before Brezhnev visits Cairo in January.

Only six months after Nixon's and Kissinger's triumphal tour, it is Brezhnev's turn to be hailed once more as Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's favorite ally. President Ford's get-acquainted meeting with Brezhnev in Vladivostok late this month might well be overshadowed by the gathering Middle East crisis.

In the light of this developing situation, it is instructive to look at the secret record of Soviet-American differences, including Brezhnev's 1973 warnings that an Arab-Israeli war was in the offing. A part of this record, never before made public, was presented by Brezhnev himself to a Western statesman at the Kremlin earlier this year. Even allowing for Brezhnev's self-serving bent, his account is worth pondering.

Speaking of his conferences with Nixon three months before the eruption of the Yom Kippur war, Brezhnev recalled that "at San Clemente, I kept Nixon up almost all night on the Middle East, trying to convince him of the need to act together. Otherwise, there would be an explosion... Nixon didn't heed my words. And there was an explosion in the Middle East."

Nixon Letter

We don't know Nixon's and Kissinger's response to Brezhnev's alleged entreaties, but American diplomacy was then singularly inactive in the Middle East, even though the administration already had intelligence that Egypt and Syria were preparing for war. But Brezhnev told his visitor that afterward "Nixon wrote a letter to me saying he had underestimated the gravity of the problem."

and step" of seeking Israeli pull-backs in the Sinai and the occupied West Bank through separate negotiations with Egypt and Jordan.

The Russians inevitably saw it as an end-run to exclude them from Middle East diplomacy. As Brezhnev told his Western visitor, "I berated Kissinger here in Moscow" during the secretary's visit late last March, "for the U.S. behavior in the Middle East."

Brezhnev said that "we had agreed at the United Nations and elsewhere that the United States and the Soviet Union would work together to secure peace." But, Brezhnev added, "then Kissinger began a series of ruses, and attempted to go it alone... We must act together, or there will be no tranquility in the Middle East... Israel, too, knows our strength, and would want us to guarantee. It was even agreed to better relations with Israel. Then, there was Kissinger's trickery, which is not the way to deal with this..."

Betting

Kissinger kept betting that his lonely diplomacy would succeed, but none of the contenders was willing to budge toward an "interim agreement." As Arab tensions and frustrations mounted, Kissinger's strategy began to unravel.

His hopes to minimize Russian involvement faded as Egypt sent its foreign minister and its army chief of staff to Moscow in late October. And at Rabat, the Arabs ended the chances for Kissinger's piecemeal negotiations when they recognized the Palestine Libera-

tion Organization—with which Israel refuses to deal—as the de facto power, rather than Jordan, to govern the West Bank and East Jerusalem in the future. This ruled out Israeli-Jordanian talks. Parallel negotiations between Israel and Egypt were similarly undercut, for Sadat lost in Rabat his freedom to bargain separately with Israel, despite the Egyptian President's public endorsement of Kissinger's diplomacy this week.

Could Kissinger have defused the Egyptian switch back toward the Soviet fold and forestalled Rabat's backing of the PLO if he had initially gone the Geneva way, despite Israel's objections and Sadat's lukewarmness?

Fact of Life

Perhaps, Moscow, after all, is a fact of life in the Middle East. To Israel, a conference deadlocked would be preferable to the prospects of war. The Russians might have been looked in a diplomatic situation in which it would have been harder to rearm the Arabs and champion the PLO.

This may be why Kissinger is now rethinking the relative merits of Geneva, which, as the Shah of Iran told him the other day, is better than nothing. But with the ascendancy of the PLO, Israel's ambivalence, it may no longer be possible to construct even a diplomatic charade in Geneva. Thus, Kissinger may have missed a great opportunity.

Mr. Szulc, a former foreign correspondent, is now a free-lance writer. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

'The Mogul of Ambassadors'

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

to the House impeachment inquiry by former Nixon attorney Herbert Kalmbach. He was told by Flanigan in 1971, Kalmbach testified, to solicit a \$250,000 contribution from Dr. Ruth Farkas, who in turn would be named ambassador to Costa Rica (actually, she became ambassador to Luxembourg).

Denial

Flanigan denied this. What's more, he told the committee, he repudiated Kalmbach's commitments of European ambassadorial appointments for two other fact-calls. He told Flanigan, White House chief of staff, "that this was contrary to the practice and policy of the White House," and that Flanigan and De Roulet should be offered their money back.

The Senate committee did not then have contradictory material collected by the House Judiciary Committee, including staff interviews with Kalmbach never followed up in the impeachment hearings.

Kalmbach told investigators that, in May or June of 1969, Nixon hand-raiser Maurice Stans gave Flanigan a list of contributors to consider as ambassadors. On June 20, 1969, Flanigan met with Symington, a retired mil-

litaire Maryland socialite, to inform him he was being considered for ambassador to Costa Rica or Trinidad. According to Kalmbach, Symington said he wanted a "challenging" post; Flanigan replied Trinidad was a challenge. Set for Trinidad, Symington wrote Flanigan a thank-you letter on July 24.

Symington soon tired of Trinidad and asked Kalmbach for a European post (first-choice: Spain), promising additional contributions of \$100,000. He met with Flanigan in June 1970, writing him afterward he felt "very encouraged that I have your interest and understanding concerning the future."

Flanigan did block a European post for Symington ("a personal thing," Kalmbach testified). But the new evidence scarcely shows him a disinterested party. Flanigan met with Symington on July 9 and July 18, in 1971. Finally, on Sept. 4, he offered to return Symington's contribution and was turned down.

That did not end it. "I trust... that you and Peter [Flanigan] are working things out," Haldeman wrote Symington on Oct. 26, 1971. Symington replied on Nov. 13 that "I feel sure that Peter will work things out in accordance with Herb's [Kalmbach's] commitment to me." Haldeman's reply of Nov. 19: "Peter Flanigan reports that you had a pleasant and frank meeting on Oct. 12."

Nor does the new evidence show Flanigan blocking De Roulet, a young New York millionaire, nominated with Republican contributions of \$44,500 in 1968 and \$102,

500 in 1972. Becoming ambassador to Jamaica in 1969, De Roulet was named persona non grata by the Jamaican government in 1973. He had wanted a European post (first choices: Italy and Spain).

A memo to Haldeman on Sept. 24, 1971, from aide Gordon Shachan quotes Kalmbach as saying Flanigan felt Europe impossible for De Roulet but that Mexico or Malta might be "doable." In fact, nothing was "doable" after Jamaica.

Flanigan's role was admittedly summed up in House investigations by Alvin Butterfield, a former White House aide: "Flanigan was the mogul of ambassadors."

"The White House needed someone who had contacts with wealthy individuals," said Butterfield, adding that Flanigan "can talk to the Annenbergs [Walter Annenberg, publishing tycoon who was ambassador to Britain from 1969 until last month] and the Dudleys Swins [the late chairman of National Airlines, designated for an ambassadorial plum but never nominated] and convince them they should become ambassadors." Since the Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff will surely recommend full hearings on Flanigan, the bad old days in the Nixon White House will be exposed again to public view if the President persists in this nomination. That's why influential Republican senators privately urge Ford to end his blind and costly loyalty to Nixon men who escaped direct condemnation by Watergate.

Letters

For the Record

In my Armistice Day story I shortchanged the AEF on the length of its World War I service. Through a slip of the typewriter, I had them entering the war "only about 14 months before it ended." I should have said 19 months.

IRVING MARDER, Paris.

PLO: The New Role

Now that the Palestine Liberation Organization has received international recognition, it has acquired responsibilities as well as prestige. Presumably as a dignified international group it must stand its ground so it no longer calls for the destruction of a member state of the UN. Presumably it is now accountable to the Securi-

ty Council for any subsequent acts of terror. This will be tested the next time the Security Council has to decide whether to censure the PLO for a terrorist act when it censure Israel for its retaliation. If it is not done, the reputation of the UN for evenhandedness will sink to even lower depths.

MICHAEL SEGAL, Cambridge, Mass.

Message for Arafat

Among the placards being waved in the anti-PLO demonstration in New York in front of the UN was one saying: "Arafat Go Home." I wonder whether the maker of the sign realizes the irony of his handiwork: Going home is what the PLO is all about.

R. E. HALABY, Ridgewood, N. J.

Gold Soars To \$191 in U.K. Trade**Schmidt Hint on Mark Hits Dollar, Pound**

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP).—The price of gold in the U.K. rose to a record \$191 an ounce today, as the price of the dollar and the pound fell against the West German mark.

But a hint by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt that he would not object to an increase in the value of the mark in order to reduce the nation's huge trade deficit helped weaken both the dollar and the pound against the West German currencies.

Gold buying, dealers said, was being pressed with the hope that prices would go still higher than the record \$191 an ounce reached in one point during the day. The price later fell back in London to \$188.50 an ounce, \$2 more than yesterday's record high.

In Zurich, the price of the metal shot up \$4.25 an ounce to close at \$188.75. Yesterday it closed at \$183.75.

Dealers also said that as long as the dollar is likely to stay weak, a new wave of buying could be expected to begin after Jan. 1 when American dollars will again be allowed to buy gold freely after a 41-year ban.

In London, where Britons are not allowed to buy gold but may sell it, the price of gold, a commodity which has been rising since a South African coin containing one ounce of gold, moved to a new high of \$214.13, up from \$208.50.

After Mr. Schmidt's statement, the price of the mark rose to a new high of \$2.45, up from \$2.42. The price of the dollar fell to \$0.67, down from \$0.68. The price of the pound fell to \$0.67, down from \$0.68.

Almost the same effect on the dollar came from Tuesday's budget decision by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey to raise some \$2.2 billion into British private industry.

While the dollar and sterling dropped against all major European currencies, the pound gained a few fractions of a cent against the Swiss franc in London.

But in Switzerland it lost 5.5 centimes against the franc and in Frankfurt it eased 2.75 pfennigs against the mark.

The dollar fell to about 2.82 marks from 2.855, representing a drop of about 1.4 per cent.

Most of the day's activity centered in Zurich, where the dollar differed its biggest one-day decline of the year. The rate dropped 7.45 centimes, or 2.6 per cent, to 2.7325 francs, the lowest level in 16 months.

In Paris, the dollar dropped about 3 centimes against the franc to 4.6730, while falling to 6025 guilders from 6.2365.

Bankers Set Dollar Props

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Central bankers of key industrial nations at their meeting in Basel earlier this week decided to intervene in the foreign exchange markets only in case of abnormal fluctuations and to avoid disorderly conditions.

Community central bank sources said today.

Their agreement, contained in confidential conference minutes, did not stipulate what should be considered as abnormal in currency fluctuations and as disorderly on foreign exchange markets.

Sources interpreting the agreement said it implied central banks could not enter markets unless there were "abrupt and drastic changes" in exchange rates of major currencies against the dollar, such as the Swiss franc and Deutsche mark.

The fall of the dollar against the Swiss franc and the mark over a four-week period from around 2.9018 to around 2.7375 francs and from about 2.58 to around 2.53 marks is not seen as "abrupt and drastic," these central bank officials said.

U.K. Aide Warns Of World Crisis

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Warnings of a world economic crisis were made today by Harold Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and special economic adviser to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

"A major world mishap is more probable than possible. On the evidence of present world leadership we could be heading for a disaster, but it could be averted," he said. He did not suggest any countermeasures.

Speaking in a radio interview today, Mr. Lever said the British budget had been drawn up against a background of world recession and the petrodollar problem. He said the budget measures would take from six to nine months to take effect.

The measures would go a long way toward removing the cause of unemployment in Britain, he added, but if there was a major collapse in the world economic situation, unemployment would be "very grim."

Saudis Plan 38-Cent Oil Price Cut

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia has a plan to give back to the consumers the increased revenues it would apparently stand to gain from a tax and royalty increases announced earlier this week in Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, minister for petroleum, said today.

Sheikh Yamani suggested that the workings of the plan would either be announced or become apparent in about a week. He said Saudi Arabia would "welcome" the cooperation of consumers in consuming countries to make the plan work, and he hinted it could mean reducing the share of crude oil produced by Arabian American Oil Co., which its four American shareholders are allowed to buy back.

Sheikh Yamani said the Saudi plan would cut the world market price for oil by no less than 38 cents a barrel from a market price which he estimated averages between \$10.50 and \$11 a barrel. The market price, or 83 per cent of the posted price for light Arabian crude, the Saudi benchmark grade, has been \$10.84 a barrel.

He said the Saudi policy is to take from the oil companies and to give to the consumers. "I want to deny categorically that Saudi Arabia wants to make additional money. We don't want a single dollar from what took place in Abu Dhabi. We want to pass it completely to the consumers," he said.

After a meeting last weekend at Abu Dhabi

three of the eight members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), including Saudi Arabia, agreed to reduce the posted price for oil by 40 cents a barrel from \$11.65 a barrel. At the same time, however, they agreed to raise taxes and royalties paid to them.

The reduction in posted prices has the effect of cutting the price for the small amount of Saudi oil which is sold on the free market at 93 per cent of posted prices, or about \$10.84 a barrel, but it increases the average cost per barrel to the American shareholders in Arabian American Oil Co., Standard Oil of California, Texaco, Exxon and Mobil.

They have been buying well over 80 per cent of all Saudi Arabia's oil at an average cost per barrel of about \$9.80 per barrel.

Sheikh Yamani said the forthcoming Saudi plan would result in lower tax revenues to the U.S. government through a reduction of oil company profits. "We know ahead of time that this will take away from the United States all the additional income they get from their taxes on the oil companies," the sheikh said.

"But we think the United States is interested in a lower market price all over the world. And therefore we think they will be happy with what we did when the results are clear, even though they will lose additional income for the Treasury," he said.

But Supply Shortages Seen in 1975**Drop in Sugar Prices Puzzles Dealers**

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—London sugar dealers are puzzled by a sudden slump in sugar prices after a month of sharp rises.

Trading was sluggish today after a sudden reversal from limits-up to limits-down in New York last night.

Limits-up means that future deliveries cannot rise more than \$20 a ton over the previous day's midday closing price. In New York the limit is 2 cents a pound. Conversely, limits-down means prices cannot drop under the same amount. The limits period lasts 24 hours. For nearly a month both markets have been trading limits-up.

Dealers in London say there may be a movement under way to force world sugar prices down. Yesterday the Dominican Republic withdrew from the market because it considered bids too low.

As a result, very little sugar has been offered on the London Terminal Market.

December spot deliveries based \$10 a ton and were traded in early contracts at \$58.50 a ton. March futures were quoted at \$56.50, down \$20 a ton.

The London daily price, at which domestic sugar imports are treated, was off \$25 a ton to \$56.50.

Traders are puzzled because, while prices eased, news from all the sugar-growing areas was gloomy. Dealers said they will stick by their predictions that the market will stay bullish.

Both New York and London are currently selling spot sugar at \$5.80 to \$5.40 cents a pound. The London branch of Beche & Co. is still advising clients to hold out for March sugar at \$56.25 a ton, or around the same price it is being traded now.

Other dealers also feel that 1975 will bring periods of acute shortages which could last until the autumn best harvests come in. Reasons cited for the shortages:

- Continued rains in central and western Europe. There are reports of heavy rainfall and sodden ground around the Polish-Soviet border, a major beet-growing area, and Poland has stopped exports.
- Renewed reports from the Philippines of hurricane damage to its sugarcane crops. The Philippines also recently sold more than 400,000 tons to Japan. The Philippines has also halted exports.
- Heavy Soviet buying of unspecified quantities of sugar, and buying in excess of 50,000 tons by Hungary from the free market, a rare occurrence.
- The prospects of the European Common Market searching for one million tons on the free market in 1975 to cover its deficit, mainly in Britain, and the arrival of the United States on the free market in search of more than 5 million tons, after the domestic sugar act lapses on Jan. 1.

GM to Lay Off More Workers As Detroit's Sales Fall 38%

DETROIT, Nov. 14 (NYT).—With the industry's slump in new-car sales in early November, even worse than expected, General Motors Corp. announced yesterday that it is closing three small-car assembly plants next Monday for a week.

[Today, GM said its Vega assembly plant at Lordstown, Ohio, will shut down for two weeks starting Monday, laying off 5,000 workers, the Associated Press reported.]

[A spokesman said the shutdown, which will end Dec. 2, is in order to bring field stock into better line with production.]

The four U.S. auto makers reported that sales were off more than 38 per cent in the Nov. 1-10 period. Sales totaled 136,921 units, compared with 250,173 a year ago, with eight selling days in the period this year compared with nine in 1973. The daily selling rate this year was 17,119, down 38.4 per cent from 27,798 last year.

All the companies reported sales declines. The sharpest drop was registered by American Motors Corp., a decline of 53.7 per cent. General Motors reported a drop of 43.4 per cent. Chrysler 33.9 per cent, and Ford 27.3 per cent.

Although 1974-model sales were off sharply at this time last year because of the Arab oil embargo, sales are off even more this fall.

No Sign of Upturn

The continued slump—with few signs of any big upturn soon—has forced auto makers to cut back sharply on production. GM, Ford and Chrysler have 69,000 hourly workers off the job this week.

General Motors, which has 36,100 employees laid off indefinitely, said it will close the plants in Tarrytown, N.Y., Willow Run, Mich., and Van Nuys, Calif., for a week, making 7,200 more workers temporarily idle. Two of the plants—Tarrytown and Van Nuys—canceled indefinitely their second shifts this week, the main reason GM's layoffs roster is

SEC Seeks More Disclosure On Ownership of Companies

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—A senior staff official of the Securities and Exchange Commission hinted strongly yesterday that the agency will next year give added protection to shareholders of public companies by requiring by stock tender offers whether by domestic or foreign interests.

Alan Levenson, director of the agency's division of corporate finance, said "pronouncements by the commission to protect the interests of shareholders should not come as a surprise" to those familiar with the agency's corporate-disclosure policy.

Mr. Levenson's statement came during the opening session of public hearings on the acquisition of corporations and the repurchasing of their own stock by U.S. companies. The purpose of the hearings is to determine whether new rules on tender offers and acquisitions are needed.

The commission is particularly concerned with foreign interest in securities of American corporations and with the adequacy of disclosure requirements as to who possesses voting power and other benefits of ownership of securities of publicly held companies.

The law currently requires details reporting to the SEC

whenever a person or group becomes or would become the beneficial owner of more than 5 per cent of a specified class of equity securities.

At the outset of the hearing, Donald Myers, assistant chief of the SEC office of disclosure policy, said that among areas to be explored in the investigation were the following:

- Whether the disclosure and reporting thresholds should be lowered from 5 to 1 per cent of the outstanding stock of public companies and whether "disclosure of the largest stockholders of publicly owned companies be required."
- Whether new rules are needed to inform stockholders and managements of the identity of beneficial owners of large blocks of recently acquired stock that are held only in records of "street" names.

Mr. Myers said that "in view of the increasing interest by foreign persons in acquiring stock of U.S. businesses, we will specifically examine the disclosure of beneficial ownership by foreign persons where foreign business customs or laws, such as bank secrecy procedures, may conflict with the disclosure policies underlying U.S. securities laws."

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Arabs Said to Want Share in Oil Retailing

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (W.P.).—The "ultimate" thrust of Arab oil policy is to move "downstream" into the refining, distribution and consumer marketing of Arab oil throughout the world, a consultant to the Saudi Arabian government said yesterday.

Saud Shawwat, whose clients also include major oil companies and the Chase Manhattan Bank, said Arabian Gulf producers want to expand their activities in petroleum and that companies that want to do business with the Arabs will have to supply the expertise to help in the broadening control. Mr. Shawwat stressed that he was not voicing any official policy.

Asked later if the policy meant, for example, Arab-owned gasoline stations in the United States, Mr. Shawwat said, "That's the thrust of it, but of course it depends on what the national oil companies in the consuming countries do."

Won't Nationalize

Speaking at a conference on "oil and governments," Mr. Shawwat ruled out any attempt by the Arabs to nationalize the companies pumping oil around the Arabian Gulf, saying they are "very satisfied" with their current 60-per-cent ownership of the companies.

He said, however, that "old" companies currently drawing oil from Arab wells will have to supply the technical and managerial "know-how" to help build the Arab refining, processing and distribution systems.

Role Has Changed

Mr. Shawwat specifically spoke of holding companies, in which oil plays only a small part. "Conglomerates would be welcome in Arab countries," he said in response to a question. "Preference will be given to new companies that have other skills to offer," he said.

Mr. Shawwat said the traditional role of oil companies "has disappeared in some cases and diminished in others." The abundance of capital in the host countries, the dominance of the host countries in national oil companies and the aspirations of the host countries to diversify sources of income, he said, have shifted the balance of control from the oil companies to the host countries. He said companies should begin planning for their changed roles "before it is too late."

The move into "downstream" activities, Mr. Shawwat said, would be in three steps. The first

is acquisition of equity interests in established companies, including new joint ventures.

The second stage would be transfer of some activities to private companies in the host countries, and the third step would be investment by the national companies in downstream operations, which he called "inevitable."

In other active issues, Occidental Petroleum closed at 13 3/8, up 1 1/2, and Eastern Gas & Fuel 21 7/8, off 3/8.

Coal mining issues were active and mixed. Pittston fell 1 to 34 3/4, Kennecott was 38 3/4, up 1 5/8, North American Coal 27, about 1 3/4, Union Pacific 73 1/2, up 1 1/2, and Eastern Gas & Fuel 21 7/8, off 3/8.

Gold mining issues were lower although bullion moved to a record again in London. ASA fell 3 1/8 to 84 1/4, Campbell Redlake was 33 1/4, off 1 1/8, Dome Mines 54 1/8, down 2 3/4, and Eames-Mining 51, off 2 1/2. The issues have been strong and brokers attributed their cooling to profit-taking.

The American Stock Exchange index closed off 0.09 at 83.14.

The most active issue was Bradford Computer & Systems, closing at 7 1/8, down 3/8.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over the counter fell 0.08 to 62.32. In Chicago most commodity futures on the Board of Trade closed lower.

Soybean oil was down the limit of 100 points. Soybean and grain futures, which had been 2 to 10 cents a bushel higher through most of the session, closed mostly lower. Soybean meal gained about \$2 a ton.

Dow Index Drops After Early Gain**Report on Price Surge Hits N.Y. Stocks**

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Stocks showed little change at the close on the New York Stock Exchange today but the market gave up a strong early gain on the tentative U.S. coal contract agreement.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 0.75 to 638.40. It was ahead more than 7 points within the first hour of trading.

Declining issues led gains about 675 to 640 at the close although advances had an early lead. Volume totaled 13.54 million shares compared with 16.04 million yesterday.

Analysis related the pullback from strong early gains to the Ford administration report that wholesale prices leaped in October at a 27.6-per-cent annual rate.

However, Doherty & Saller Inc. president John Doherty said the market acted well in the face of

the wholesale price surge. He said the market appeared still to be in a constructive phase.

Coal mining issues were active and mixed. Pittston fell 1 to 34 3/4, Kennecott was 38 3/4, up 1 5/8, North American Coal 27, about 1 3/4, Union Pacific 73 1/2, up 1 1/2, and Eastern Gas & Fuel 21 7/8, off 3/8.

Gold mining issues were lower although bullion moved to a record again in London. ASA fell 3 1/8 to 84 1/4, Campbell Redlake was 33 1/4, off 1 1/8, Dome Mines 54 1/8, down 2 3/4, and Eames-Mining 51, off 2 1/2. The issues have been strong and brokers attributed their cooling to profit-taking.

The American Stock Exchange index closed off 0.09 at 83.14.

The most active issue was Bradford Computer & Systems, closing at 7 1/8, down 3/8.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over the counter fell 0.08 to 62.32. In Chicago most commodity futures on the Board of Trade closed lower.

Soybean oil was down the limit of 100 points. Soybean and grain futures, which had been 2 to 10 cents a bushel higher through most of the session, closed mostly lower. Soybean meal gained about \$2 a ton.

ITT Profit Falls In Quarter and 1st Nine Months

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. said yesterday lower third-quarter and nine-month results were due to inflationary pressures, higher interest costs and contractual problems in an Argentine subsidiary.

Third Quarter: 1974 1973
Revenue (millions)... 2,719.6 2,435.2
Profits (millions)... 111.6 124.3
Per Share... 0.89 0.93

Nine months:
Revenue (millions)... 8,110.6 7,149.4
Profits (millions)... 360.0 368.8
Per Share... 2.85 2.88

* Diluted.

In a statement accompanying the earnings report, chairman Harold Genesee said earnings in European telecommunications manufacturing, natural resources, international communications and ITT Grinnell Corp. "reduced the adverse effect that negative forces have exerted on our overall earnings this year."

Mr. Genesee said the effect of inflation has been particularly strong on Hartford Fire Insurance Co. earnings. Increased casualty underwriting losses and lower realization of capital gains from the investment portfolio were responsible for an adverse impact of \$17 million, after tax, on Hartford's results compared with the 1973 period, he said.

The cost of insurance claims has risen more rapidly than increases permitted on premium rates, he said.

Business Stocks In U.S. Rise by 1.3% in Month

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Business inventories in the United States rose 1.3 per cent during September but sales declined, the Commerce Department reported today.

Business inventories climbed \$4.48 billion to a seasonally-adjusted \$256.31 billion in September from \$251.83 billion in August, when stocks had also gained 1.3 per cent. But business sales fell \$448 million to \$171.15 billion from \$171.64 billion in August, when receipts had risen 1.7 per cent.

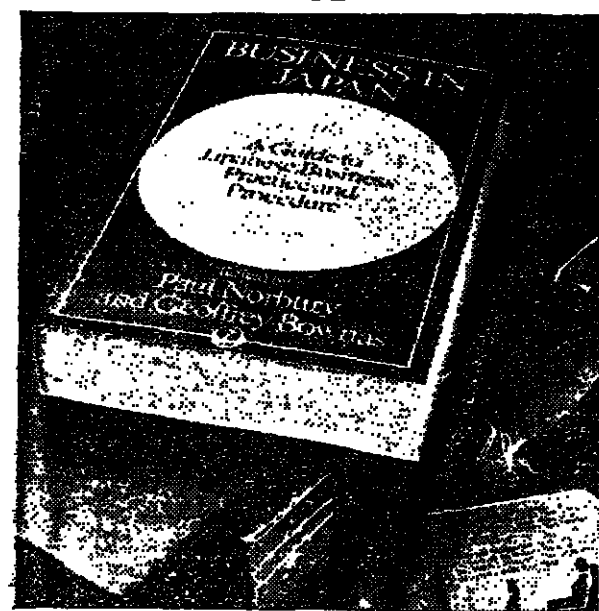
Inventories increased \$2.7 billion at the manufacturing level, \$1.1 billion at retail and \$590 million at wholesale.

Inventories at the end of September were equal to 1.5 months' sales, up from 1.47 for August.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches declined \$115 million to \$1,976 billion in the week ended Nov. 6, the Federal Reserve Board reported. This was \$222 million higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the week ended Nov. 7, 1973.

How you can become a best seller in Japan.



This authoritative book on business in Japan, published by Macmillan in hard-back and available now at good bookshops, can be yours for JAL's special paper-back edition price of £1.50 plus postage and packing. And that's very little for a superb introduction to business and business practices in Japan.

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"Business in Japan," with full details of the JAL Executive Service if you wish. To: Paul Norbury Publications, Dept. JAL/DBK, 39 Great Russell Street, London WC1, England. Please find enclosed cheque or money order made payable to Paul Norbury Publications, for £... for... copy/copies of "Business in Japan" at the special price of £1.50 per copy plus 25p postage and packing (or the equivalent in your local currency). Also please send me details of the JAL Executive Service. (Delete as necessary.)

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Euro Is Worth...
Nov. 14, 1974

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Euro was today worth:

DM	3.3755	Belgian Fr.	40.339	7D	84.915	50-55	135-136
FF	5.4756	French Fr.	100.000	12M	91.410	110-111	135-136
£	0.6251	Irish £	0.2531	3M	10-10 1/4	85-86	135-136
£	0.6251	Irish £	0.2531	3M	10-10 1/4	85-86	135-136
£	0.6251	Irish £	0.2531	3M	10-10 1/4	85-86	135-136
£	0.6251	Irish £	0.2531	3M	10-10 1/4	85-86	135-136

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds	Yield	Convertible Bonds	Yield
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10	Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10	Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10	Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10	Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10	Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) Closing Prices on Nov. 14, 1974

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10	Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10	Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10
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Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10	Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10	Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10

Currency Rates
November 14, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

From	To	Rate
DM	US\$	3.3755
FF	US\$	5.4756
£	US\$	0.6251

HomeFurnishing Company
Seeks Equity Partner

Well established manufacturer of home furnishings in the U.S. seeks equity partner. Technical manufacturing ability allows for production of durable low-cost consumer goods. Capital to be used to finance sales growth in U.S. as well as entry into Europe. Present sales level exceeds \$100 million. Stock listed on National exchange.

INQUEST, INC.
Suite 1500, 2 Pennsylvania Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10001 USA

U.S. Commodity Prices
NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Cock prices in primary markets on Friday

Commodity	Price
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10
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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page)

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10	Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10
Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10	Amex 8 1/2% 10/15	10.10
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Profit Distribution

UNIFONDS

Mutual fund for investment in German securities

The profit distribution for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1974 will take place beginning 15th November, 1974 at the rate of **DM 2.00 per unit** on coupons No. 19.

Reinvestment discount

Shareholders wishing to reinvest their distribution can again acquire new UNIFONDS shares with a discount on the issue price. The discount amounts to 3% and can be claimed up to 31st January 1975. Fractional amounts for the purchase of one full share can be completed by additional payment.

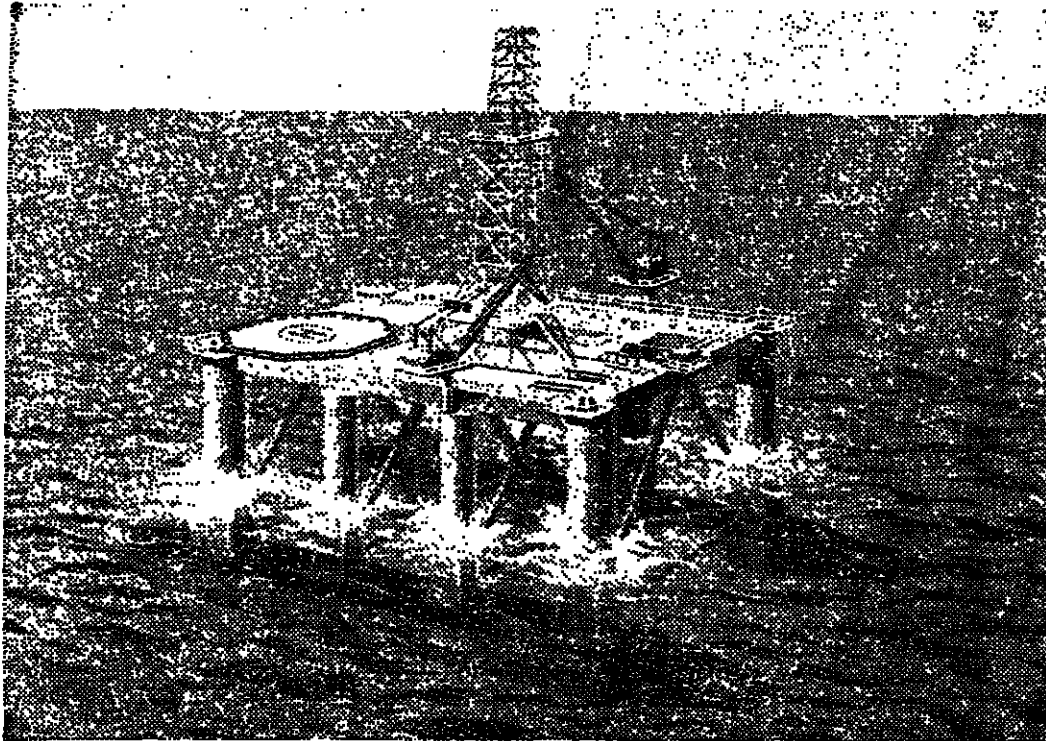
For more information write to:
Union-Investment-Gesellschaft
Postfach 16767
D-6 Frankfurt/Germany

Development of an assumed investment of DM 10,000 in UNIFONDS shares for different currencies

Currency	DM rate of change	Invested at the inception of UNIFONDS	DM rate of exchange	Value of the shares at the redemption price	Profit in %
Deutsche Mark	—	10,000.00	—	36,147.40	+261.7
US Dollars	4.20	2,380.95	2.565	14,092.55	+491.9
£ Sterling	11.78	850.34	6.111	5,911.27	+555.2
Swiss Francs	96.0479	104.117	85.050	42,591.53	+308.2
Belgium Francs	8.40	119,048.00	6.740	536,311.00	+350.5
French Francs	120.00	8,333.33	62.400	68,944.12	+727.3
Dutch Guilders	110.5263	9,047.62	96.750	37,361.65	+312.9
Italian Lire	6.727	1,486,547	3.940	8,174,467.00	+517.2
Austrian Schilling	16.1538	61,904.94	13.95	258,535.53	+318.3
Japanese Yen	1.1667	857,118.00	0.90	4,016,377.00	+368.5

Chemical Bank is building a platform to search for oil from the North Sea to the North Slope.

Our platform is financial. But it is as solid as the eight massive pillars on this North Sea rig. It is one of the many \$25 million structures that Chemical Bank's worldwide project finance groups are handling to help tap the vast North Sea fields. Chemical Bank is involved in many other major North Sea projects too. Like the Ekofisk oil field off Norway and the Nordgastransport pipeline.



Our part in the worldwide search for energy.

Chemical Bank's Petroleum and Minerals Division in London and New York is helping to finance the worldwide search for and production of gas and oil.

We played a part in the very first financing deal for the exploration of the Alaskan North Slope. And we are financing a crude oil pipeline that spans Canada from Alberta to Ontario.

In Southern Italy, we have arranged the financing of a major petro-chemical complex.

Chemical Bank is the agent and co-manager of a syndicate of 45 international banks involved in a multimillion dollar loan to the Algerian state oil and gas concern, Sonatrach. And we are leading the group that will lease four Liquefied Natural Gas tankers to sail between Indonesia and Japan.

Our engineers and geologists are also bankers.

Our ability to undertake such vast projects - many on a non-recourse basis - is not limited to the search for energy. But it is a good example of the kind of expertise that has made us a leader in every area of international project financing.

The banking experts at our Petroleum and Minerals Division include geologists and engineers. As scientists, they make professional judgments on the value of a project. And as bankers, they arrange innovative and imaginative financing.

If your project could use a firm financial platform, talk to your Chemical Bank representative.

Chemical Bank world-wide.

Main Office: New York.

Beirut, Bermuda, Birmingham, Bogotá, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monrovia, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna and Zurich.

CHEMICAL BANK

International business: When needs are financial, the reaction is Chemical.

Market Summary

Nov. 14, 1974

Most Active—New York

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	142.00	+1.00
AT&T	108.00	+1.00
GE	115.00	+1.00
Westinghouse	110.00	+1.00
General Electric	115.00	+1.00
IBM Corp.	142.00	+1.00
AT&T Corp.	108.00	+1.00
GE Corp.	115.00	+1.00
Westinghouse Corp.	110.00	+1.00
General Electric Corp.	115.00	+1.00

Volume (in millions)

Advances

Declines

Unchanged

Total issues

New 1974 highs

New 1974 lows

Con. Data

Most Active—American

Symbol

Price

Change

IBM

AT&T

GE

Westinghouse

General Electric

IBM Corp.

AT&T Corp.

GE Corp.

Westinghouse Corp.

General Electric Corp.

IBM Corp.

AT&T Corp.

GE Corp.

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General Electric Corp.

IBM Corp.

AT&T Corp.

GE Corp.

Westinghouse Corp.

General Electric Corp.

IBM Corp.

AT&T Corp.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

-1974- Stocks and Div in \$		Sis. P/E 1963. High Low		3 p.m. Close High Low		-1974- Stocks and Div in \$		Sis. P/E 1963. High Low		3 p.m. Close High Low	
High-Low	P/E 1963. High Low	Sis. P/E 1963. High Low	3 p.m. Close High Low	High-Low	P/E 1963. High Low	High-Low	P/E 1963. High Low	Sis. P/E 1963. High Low	3 p.m. Close High Low	High-Low	P/E 1963. High Low
(Continued from preceding page.)											
46 1/4	14 1/2	Marley 40	8	7	18 1/4	13 1/2	18 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
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18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
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18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
18 1/2	5 1/2	Marlboro 40	5	5	1	1	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

November 12, 1974

**FINANSIERINGSINSTITUTTET
FOR INDUSTRI OG HANDVAERK A/S**
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Faellesbanken for Danmarks Sparekasser A/S

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Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank g.a.

(Centrale Rabobank)

Amsterdam

The Netherlands

Dfls 50,000,000

10 1/2% Bearer Notes 1974-1979

Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank g.a.

Rabomerica International Bank N.V.

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

Amsterdam, 15th November 1974.

Interim Statement Rorento as per 1st November 1974

ROBERTO shares became listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange in July 1974. Since then a period of approximately three months has elapsed, and we therefore wish to inform you about the company's activities during this period.

At inception, ROENTO's investment aims were defined as follows: "ROENTO invests in fixed-interest securities with the aim of attaining for shareholders a net income as high as possible combined with a share price as stable as possible."

The short period during which your company has been active has proved very satisfactory. At the outset, we elected to remain liquid to the extent of the relatively high percentage of approximately 25 % in order to take advantage of high interest rates then obtainable in the money market. During the entire period, our portfolio was exclusively in Dutch guilder assets, our expectation being that the guilder would prove stronger than most other currencies.

In the second half of the period under review we selectively enlarged our bond portfolio. As a consequence we were able to benefit to the full from the rise in Dutch bond prices in the last two weeks of October. As a result of this investment policy, our cash position, accumulated interest not included, was reduced to 9 %.

The investment result was reflected in an increase of our share price including accrued interest from fls. 100 on 3rd July to fls. 106.50 on 31st October. With in mind the increasing number of non-Dutch shareholders, we have included a table showing the price appreciation of KORENTO in U.S. Dollars, D. Marks, Pounds Sterling, French

Investment results in a number of currencies

An investment in
RORENTO at
3rd July 1974 of

fls. 10,000	fls. 10,650
US \$ 10,000	US \$ 10,690
DM 10,000	DM 10,870
£ 10,000	£ 10,970
F. fr. 10,000	F. fr. 10,450
Sw. fr. 10,000	Sw. fr. 10,350
Lire 10,000	Lire 11,100

Net assets

fls. 13,821,188	Bonds Staat der Nederlanden
„ 43,746,348	Bonds Bank voor Nederl. Gemeenten
„ 26,581,510	Other bonds
„ 11,619,233	Deposits etc.

copies of the full statement and a descriptive

**Heer Bokelweg 25,
P.O. Box 973, Rotterdam, Holland.**

Francs, Swiss Francs and Italian Lire. From this it can be seen that the appreciation of the ROSENTO share expressed in four out of the six above-mentioned currencies, was higher than the increase in guilders. Our earlier mentioned confidence in the guilder seems not to have been misplaced.

Thanks to its natural gas, the Dutch economy has proved unexpectedly resilient. To put it simply, Holland is proving able to pay its increased oil import bill by means of increased receipts from gas exports. As a result, a surplus on the Dutch balance of payments is expected in 1974 and 1975. Consequently we expect also for the near future that the guilder will remain a strong currency.

In these circumstances, we feel that we are justified in maintaining our current policy of investing mainly in guilder assets. Our international shareholders should benefit accordingly.

The Shareholders Account

RORENTO shareholders who wish to, can avail themselves - free of charge - of the facility of depositing with, and holding their shares through, **ROBECO S.A. GENEVE**, a Swiss subsidiary company. This facility resembles a current account, but in shares instead of cash. Attractive features of this system include that dividends are automatically reinvested without extra charges, and that accountholders pay no custody fees or any other annual costs. Detailed information may be obtained from
ROBECO S.A. GENEVE, P.O. Box 533, CH 1211 GENEVE 3, Switzerland.

هكذا من الأهل

[illegible]

THE WHO'S WHO IN REAL ESTATE IN HOLLAND AND THEIR PORTFOLIOS

—Real estate agents, consultants and valuers—offices, industrial-sites, warehouses, shop premises, investments and residential.

ALL OVER HOLLAND

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High	1974
Amsterdam	82.80	80.80	118.00	1
Brussels	121.64	120.20	106.34	1
Frankfurt	103.93	102.78	117.34	1
London 30	182.90	188.20	389.00	1
London 500	76.42	77.72	150.61	1
Milan	96.44	97.02	184.24	1
Paris	67.20	67.40	110.00	1
Sydney	328.11	335.09	536.08	25
Tokyo (a)	372.78	371.30	532.47	21
Tokyo (n)	3795.13	3776.91	4767.45	382
Zurich	216.90	216.80	340.50	24

(n) New. (a) Old.

FCE Quotations

Nov. 13, 1974	— 1974 —		— 1975 —	
	Disc	Mar	Jun	Sep
DJIA	451	459	464	469
558.40	offer	64	67	67
FX	121	163	196	676
112.99	offer	186	205	280
TKDJ	3675	3650	3750	3750
3795.13	offer	3775	3850	3900
Prem. Gas	108	107	105	94
110.75	offer	719	708	712
Gasoil	98	97	91	90
90.50	offer	100	103	94

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Telex: 24514.

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● Office space:			
166, Amsterdamijk, "Riviersteat", Amsterdam	New	16,000	Available on request
Marconiplein, "Europoort I", Rotterdam	New	1,300	Available on request
Marconiplein, "Europoort II", Rotterdam	New	28,000	Available on request
Sir Winston Churchilllaan, Rijswijk (The Hague)	New	14,000	Available on request
Sir Winston Churchilllaan, Rijswijk (The Hague)	New	12,000	Available on request
Buro Centre, Delft	New	6,500	Available on request
717/19 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam	New	5,000	Available on request
22 Koninginnegracht, The Hague	Renovated	650	Available on request
Venestraat, The Hague	New	1,200	Available on request
Grote Markt, The Hague	Renovated	1,700	Available on request
Van Weerden Poelmanweg, Rotterdam	New	2,000	Available on request
Hofweg, The Hague	Renovated	320	Available on request
Saiboulevard, Phase II - II, Dordrecht	New	7,000	Available on request
Wibautstraat, Amsterdam	New	10,000	Available on request
Marconiplein, "Europoort III", Rotterdam	New	31,000	Available on request

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Property/Address	Type of Space	Surface available	Rent per sq.m.
Miservaplein/Amsterdam-South	Renovated	470	fl. 170
Parassasweg/Amsterdam-South	New	6,400	"
Bickenaalld/Amsterdam-Center	New	7,000	" 160
Wiloutstraat/Amsterdam-East	Renovated	400	" 165
Croonenburg/Amsterdam-Btv.	Renovated	2,800	" 170

MAKELAARDIJ SIBBEL O.G.

J.W. Bronwersplein 8-10,
Amsterdam-zuid.
Tel.: 020-798451.

Property/Addresses	Type of space	Surface Available (sq.m.)	Rent p.s. per sq.m.
1 Groningen: Eurocentrum-offices	April '75	14,800	fl. 125,— - fl. 140,—
2 Amsterdam: Eikenstein-offices	new	700	fl. 120,—
3 Breda: Zorgvlietstraat-offices	end of '76	2,000	fl. 165,—
4 Eindhoven: Vondellaan-offices	end of '76	2,770	fl. 185,—
5 Maastricht: St. Pieterskade-offices	end of '76	2,600	fl. 150,—

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Art Buchwald

Damaged Sample

CANTON, Ohio.—On election night millions and millions of Americans watched as the NBC and ABC television networks announced that, according to their computers, Gov. John Gilligan had defeated former Gov. James Rhodes in Ohio.

Gov. Rhodes, like all of us, was so impressed by the fact that two out of three networks agreed that Gilligan had won the election that he conceded the spot and went to bed certain he was a loser. When he woke up the next morning he discovered that, although the network computers had declared Gilligan a winner, the real votes showed that Rhodes was ahead by 13,000 votes. What went wrong?

I happened to be in Canton, Ohio, so I went over to a sample precinct 50 miles away, one that both ABC and NBC had used to decide Gilligan had won. I will call the place Bellweather because the networks like to keep their sample precincts secret.

Most of the people in town had long faces. The man in the coffee shop told me, "We're not proud of it. NBC and ABC were depending on us and we let them down."

Another man at the counter said, "We've been a sample precinct for four elections. We've got 10 per cent Italians, 10 per cent Jews, 10 per cent Irish, 10 per cent blacks, 40 per cent women and 20 per cent miscellaneous. We were a perfect mix."

"But what happened?" I said. "Farfel lied to the pollsters," a man at the end of the counter said.

"Who's Farfel?"

"He runs a gas station at the end of Main Street. After he came out of the voting booth, he told NBC and ABC he had voted for Gilligan, when in fact he had voted for Rhodes. They fed Farfel's vote into their computers and, bang, they declared Gilligan the winner."

"But why would Farfel do that?" I said.

"Why don't you ask him? No

one else is talking to him, so he has plenty of time on his hands."

I went down to Farfel's gas station. I found him sitting next to his gas pump playing a harmonica.

"Mr. Farfel," I said, "I hear you screwed up the sample precinct in Bellweather and got NBC and ABC to declare Gilligan the next governor of Ohio."

Farfel chuckled, "Yep, danged if I didn't."

"Why did you do it?"

"Wal, I tell you son, I'm one of these old-timers that don't like no television hotshots telling me who won an election before all the votes have been counted. I mean, you turn on the set and some sharp feller in a \$300 suit says 'With 2 per cent of the vote in, we declare John J. Gilligan the next senator of Michigan.' Takes all the fun out of election night. I don't want no computer declaring who my governor is going to be. So this year I decided to fix 'em good. I'm half-Italian and half-English, so then network boys had to figure out that if I voted for Gilligan, 350,000 Italians and 350,000 Church of England had voted for him, too."

"But Mr. Farfel, the networks spend millions of dollars on computers and hire the best experts in the business. How can they run an honest election if you lie to them in a sample precinct?"

"No skin off my nose. They should be reporting election results and not projecting winners on the basis of what some FID feed into a machine. I want to tell you, son, I never had so much fun as when NBC declared Gilligan the winner. I liked to have died laughing because I was the only one in the whole state who knew Rhodes was going to be our governor."

"You know, Mr. Farfel, everyone in town is mad at you. NBC has decided that you can no longer be a sample precinct. It's quite a blow to the pride of the community. Don't you have the slightest regret for what you did?"

"Only one, son. I'm sorry I made a fool out of Barbara Walters. She seems like such a nice girl."

Bill Mauldin: No Destroyer, Just Mischievous

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 14 (UPI)—Bill Mauldin swears he never destroyed anybody with his cartoons, and says it probably couldn't be done anyway. The last one who came close to it, he says, was Herblock with his attacks on McCarthy (Joe), and even there, "Herb just contributed to McCarthy's downfall, he didn't bring it about."

Returning to Europe for only the second time since he began his career here 30 years ago with the wartime exploits of Willie and Joe, Mauldin propped himself up on his left hand to give his views on such things as cartooning and corruption. He swears that though he once ran for office as a Democrat, he doesn't take it easier on them than Republicans.

"I probably did twice as many critical cartoons during the first year of the Kennedy administration than during Nixon's first year," he said. "And then there was Bobby. I was constantly after him and his wiretapping."

But Mauldin, who is here to accept a cartooning award, confesses that it's easier to attack conservatives than liberals. "The really nasty, dangerous politicians are the pompous ones with no sense of humor. It just happens that conservatives happen to be more pompous and have less sense of humor."

Collecting a Prize

Now 53, Mauldin is a vivacious man with a heavy laugh, still boyish despite an ample paunch and graying hair. He is here for a cash prize from the French Fondation pour l'Art et la Recherche and to exhibit his drawings at the Bibliothèque Nationale until the end of the month. His colleague Patrick Olliphant stepped in to teach his weekly cartooning political cartooning at Yale University while he was away.

Mauldin admits he lacks the killer instinct of some of his colleagues. "I'm not out to destroy anyone, just poke fun at them. The function of a cartoonist today is that of the court jester. We try to keep things sane."

But personal grudges get mixed up in it. "Herblock probably hated Nixon more than he hated McCarthy," he says, "and Olliphant and (Paul) Conrad were tough. Conrad was so powerful on Nixon that the Los Angeles Times moved him off the editorial page."

"My problem is I'm not a hater. I was critical of Herblock for his attacks on Nixon, then Nixon turned out to be such a shit that Herb was right."

He doesn't think the savage cartooning played much of a role in Watergate. "The age of giant-killing is over—the days of a Thomas Nast destroying Boss Tweed. Trouble with Nast was that when he ran out of giants he couldn't stop being a killer."

Mauldin generally shuns the unidimensional political swirl of Washington and doesn't even spend much time in Chicago, at his base newspaper, the Sun-Times. Instead, when he's not at Yale, he and his wife Christine, 26, live in the mountains of Santa Fe, N.M., sending off his five week cartoons to the Sun-Times by telecopier. He reads the lead at night, lets the impressions percolate during sleep and conceptualizes in the bathtub in the morning. "It's the heat and tranquility."

The cartoonists he most admires are Nast ("easily the greatest American cartoonist"), World War II cartoonist David Low ("a political scientist, a thinker, who just happened to draw—Nast could have used some Low in him"), Ronald Searle ("there's a whole school of American cartoonists who imitate Searle") and Frenchman Honoré Daumier ("If I had an influence in my life it was probably Daumier").

Mauldin is back at the top of his profession now after starting there with his "Up Front," then slipping out of sight after



the war as he, like Willie and Joe, had trouble adjusting to peacetime. Mauldin finally dropped them completely in 1959.

He doesn't worry too much about not being able to adjust from the vivid colors of the Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon years to the grays of the Ford era ("I always draw Ford in a football helmet"), because he thinks the issues are still there. He likes thinking a cartoonist has the same social role today as in the days of Hogarth and Daumier.

Strong Reaction

The greatest reaction to one of his cartoons recently came over something apparently as undramatic as population growth. Following the Bucharest population conference last August, Mauldin, angered that some of the overpopulated nations were refusing population controls, drew an "obviously Latin-type" sombrero, cigarillo, moustache and all. The man was walking behind an overflying biplane carrying a field. The caption read: "My job is breeding yours is feeding."

The Sun-Times received letters and in-person protests for weeks after the cartoon, says Mauldin.

Though disposing of Willie and Joe, Mauldin has kept the style that made them famous. His cartoons still bear their wistful, ironic, slightly underdog character rather than the strident, personal tones of some other cartoonists.

"Our job is small boys pelting pompous men in silk hats. Silk hats are made to be pelted by small boys. Ours is the mischievous art."

PEOPLE: Love 'Hasn't Died' But the Marriage Has

The marriage that would last forever is coming to an end after scarcely a year. Actress Sue Lyon, 28, is filing for divorce from her husband, convicted murderer Cotton Adams, 32. Her lawyers told an Estes Park, Colo., judge that their marriage was "irretrievably broken."

Adams is serving a 40-year sentence for second-degree murder and robbery in Colorado State Penitentiary—which is where the couple were married. Said Miss Lyon: "I've been told by people in the movie business, specifically producers and film distributors, that I won't get a job because I am married to Cotton. Therefore, right now I can't mean love has died. I'll always love him."

She has been working as a cocktail waitress in Estes Park for the last few months and said that she may continue to mix drinks for a living rather than return to films—despite the reasons she gave for seeking a divorce. "I've got a reputation of the mind," she commented. "I'll take a job if the pay is high enough, but I like what I am doing now."

A mass of hate mail from around the world was another reason Miss Lyon gave for her divorce suit.

Actor David Carradine was fined \$250 and placed on a year's probation in a Los Angeles court Wednesday after pleading guilty to misdemeanor charges of "misconduct and trespass."

The actor had been charged with breaking into a neighbor's home last September and smashing windows, rifling a bathroom medicine cabinet and overturning furniture. Michael Loebner, the owner of the house, told police that when he returned to his home, he followed a trail of blood leading to Carradine's house. Carradine had evidently cut his right arm in smashing the windows.

MARRIED: Anna Moffo, of the Met, and Robert W. Barnett, RCA board chairman, in New York yesterday.

A long-time friend of the late John Steinbeck says that the author once told him in a letter that he doubted whether he possessed "a truly first-rate talent."

The letter was one of 63 given by Carlton Allyn Sheffield to Stanford University where he and Steinbeck met in 1919 as freshmen. Steinbeck, who died in



The late John Steinbeck, not first-rate.

1968, wrote in a letter dated June 27, 1961, a year before he received the Nobel Prize, the "long ago I knew perhaps the mine was not a truly first-rate talent. I had then two choices—only to throw it over or to what I had to do the best of my ability. I chose the second as I have tried to keep it clean."

Peoplerender Bill Cadogan, an expatriate Irishman from New York now living in Paris, was issued with Louis Martin and National Geographic Magazine in the supposed Italian connection between the Kennedys (via the Fitzgeralds) and the Gherardis (People, Nov. 4). It seems to me, he says, "on a fairly shaky premise, i.e., the direct translation of the name. The more accurate origin of this name is Norman. The Normans invaded Ireland in the 12th century at Bannow in County Wexford. The name has the Kennedy homelands of the Kennedy name Fitzgeralds has been seen on their early gravestones still extant at Bannow. The etymology is 'Hic de Gerald'—French—or more accurately, 'tard son of Gerald.'"

Ex-Beate Ringer Starr said Los Angeles last weekend the marriage was in difficulty.

"I'm not getting divorced yet," he said, but who can blame a married fellow? Beate Ringer Starr in 1965. She said that she had been looking after the three children. "We have had good times and bad times," she said. "There's no guarantee the once you get married that it was end in divorce."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Pumping stations, a water treatment
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The Government of Kenya intends to
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distribution area works and a
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The purpose of this Notice is to
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